

With his Majesty's Royal Licence.



Rev. Thomas Dyche.

A
G U I D E
T O T H E
English Tongue.
I N T W O P A R T S.

The *First*, proper for *Beginners*, shewing a *Natural* and *Easy* Method to pronounce and express both *Common Words*, and *Proper Names*; in which particular Care is had to shew the *Accent*, for preventing *Vicious Pronunciation*.

The *Second*, for such as are advanced to some *Ripeness* of *Judgment*, containing Observations on the *Sounds* of *Letters* and *Diphthongs*; Rules for the true *Division* of *Syllables*, and the Use of *Capitals*, *Stops*, and *Marks*: With large Tables of *Abbreviations*, and *Distinctions* of Words; and several *Alphabets* of *Copies* for Young Writers.

To which is added

An APPENDIX, containing many additional Lessons, in Prose and Verse; *First*, in Words of One Syllable only; and then mixed with Words of Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables: And further improved with new FABLES and CUTS.

By the late Rev. THOMAS DYCHE.

A NEW EDITION, corrected and enlarged.

L O N D O N:

Printed only for W. BENT, Pater-noster Row.

MDCCXCI.

To Parents, Guardians, Teachers, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS the extensive Sale of this excellent Book hath induced many self-interested and evil-minded Persons to publish and vend spurious and imperfect Editions of the same, to the great Loss and Prejudice of the Proprietor; the Public are requested to take Notice, that the genuine Edition of *Dyche's Guide to the English Tongue*, with new Fables, Lessons, and Cuts, and which are not to be met with in any other Edition, is printed only for W. BENT, Paternoster Row, London.

Where also may be had, for the Instruction of Youth,

The Juvenile Speaker: or Dialogues, and Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose and Verse; for the Instruction of Youth in the Art of Reading. By the Author of the *Polite Reasoner*. Price 2s.

The Polite Reasoner: in Letters addressed to a Young Lady, at a Boarding-school in Hoddesdon, Hartfordshire. Price 2s. 6d.

The Design of these Letters is to call forth the early dawn of Reason into Action, to wake the youthful Senses into thought, and to teach them to reason from what they see.

A Short System of Polite Learning: Being a concise Introduction to the Arts and Sciences, and other Branches of Useful Knowledge. Price 2s.

A Taste of every sort of Knowledge is necessary to form the Mind, and is the only way to give the Understanding its due Improvement to the full extent of its Capacity. — *Locke*.

The Rule of Life, in select Sentences: Collected from the greatest Authors, ancient and modern. The tenth Edition, corrected, with Additions. Price 3s.

The Precepts, Maxims, and Reflections contained in this Book, exhibit a Picture of Human Life, wherein the Passions, Follies, and Foibles of Mankind, are delineated and expressed in their proper Colours; Virtue is set forth in the most amiable Light, and Vice exposed in its natural Deformity.

The Holy Bible; or the Old and New Testament, Digested, Illustrated, and Explained, by Way of Question and Answer. The Third Edition, corrected, and illustrated with Maps, Price 6s.

This Book is recommended to Families and Schools, being the best and most useful Compendium of the Scriptures extant in our own, or perhaps in any other Language.



TO THE

*Worthy MEMBERS and PROMOTERS of the
SOCIETY, united for the CLOATHING
and TUITION of an HUNDRED POOR BOYS,
in the Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.*

GENTLEMEN,

* * * * * YOU were pleased kindly to receive the *former*
* * * * * Edition of this *Guide* to our *Mother-Tongue*,
* * * * * Y * * * which encourages me to hope, that it may be
* * * * * still more acceptable to you with *Additions* and
* * * * * Improvements, and that not only the *Children*
of your own *Charity School*, but many others
also, may reap the *Benefit* designed for them, both in the
Compiling and *Publishing* of it.

I cannot but, with the greatest *Joy* and *Sincerity*, congratulate the *wonderful Success* you have lately had in the unanimous *Promotion* of your truly noble *Design*. The generous *Legacy* of 200*l.* left you by *Mr. Thomas More*, where-with you were enabled to purchase a *Piece of Ground*, the plentiful *Contributions* you have procured for *Erecting* the *Charity School* and *Dwelling-house* for the *Master* and *Mistress*; with that extraordinary *Addition* of 1500*l.* from *The Honourable the Lady Eleanor Hollis*, for the *Endowment* of your *Girls School*, are manifest *Declarations*, that you have the *Finger of God* co-operating with you in that good and charitable *Undertaking*.

Go on still, *Gentlemen*, with your wonted *Alacrity*, and may your *unwearied Zeal* and *Inaustry* be (as they justly deserve) a standing *Pattern*, not only to be *admired*, but *imitated*, by all *Christendom*.

I have no more to add, but that I beg the *Favour* to be esteemed,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Humble Servant, and Well-wisher,

From Dean-Street, in Fetter-
Lane, Oct. 27, 1709.

Tho. Dyche.



THE P R E F A C E.

ERRORS in the first Principles are of the most dangerous Consequence. And as this Maxim is most evidently true in Religion, Science, and even in every Mechanic Profession: so also we find, it has its proper Weight in the Study of Languages, and particularly in our own, which is too frequently deprav'd from the very first Foundation, by vicious Pronunciation, ill Spelling, and worse Writing. Children are wrong taught at their first setting out, and neglected in their Progress, so that their Errors grow up with them; and that which would have been their greatest Accomplishment, viz the proper speaking and writing of their Mother-Tongue, is either wholly despised, or at least despaired of, as a Thing altogether unattainable.

In order to remedy, or rather to prevent, these pitiable Inconveniencies, the following Work has appeared several Times abroad in the World; and if we may judge by the kind Acceptance it has found, there is great Hope, that the Reformation is not only begun in the English Tongue, but has at this Time made some considerable Progress; since not only in the Charity Schools, but in many other private Schools, this has been made use of to teach Children from their very Letters. And I do know, that, by a right Use only of this Book, Children may be brought to read any Chapter in the Bible, any other Piece of Modern English.

The Monosyllables make up a very considerable Part of the Language; and though I am sensible I have not set down all,

The P R E F A C E.

I am sure, I have far the greatest Part. And if these be taught without Book, as well as within, the Teacher will find a great Advantage in it; because, as Words of the same Sound are set jingling together, the Learner will take and apply the Sounds with the greater Ease and Advantage.

When the Tyro is perfect in these, and comes to Words of more Syllables, he will find it to be of great Advantage that the Words are ranked in Tables alphabetically, according to the Bearing of their Accent, for which there is always Direction given in the Beginning of the Chapter; and this is one great Means to prevent Mis-pronunciation: And here also, when the Learner can read the Words, I would have him exercised in committing to Memory a certain Quantity every Day, according as his Capacity will bear. And by this Means, in going it twice over, a Person, that has not the Advantage of Skill in the Learned Languages, shall be able to spell readily all, or the most common and difficult Words, that are made use of in the English Tongue.

As to the Dividing of Syllables, the learned Philologers themselves are not agreed in their Opinions: For some would have us stick close to the Latin Rule, laid down in our common Grammars, as thinking it most commendable, that our Language be reduced to the Standard of the Learned Languages: While others are of Opinion with Comenius, "That Consonants should be joined with that Vowel that gives the softest Sound to the Ear." And I must confess, that in teaching Children to read, I think the Ear is the best Guide. But I have found out a Method, which probably will oblige both Parties: For the Words are divided according to the Rules of the Latin Grammarians: And where a Consonant would sound better to the Ear, with the following Vowel, than that before it, I have placed this Mark (") which was invented purely for this Purpose; and I call it the Double Accent, because the Bearing of the Accent or Stress of the Voice, upon that Syllable, draws the Consonant to the preceding Vowel, in the Sounding of the Words, which by the Rule of Spelling ought to be separated from it. Thus we spell ve"ltry, vi"fit, ba"nish; but we pronounce ves-try, vis-it, ban-ish. And they that do not like the Latin Rule of Spelling, may with Ease teach by these Tables according to the Ear, because the Words are every-where marked, where the Rule and the Ear disagree.

The P R E F A C E.

The Second Part is only of Use to such as are tolerably perfect in the first, and have something of Capacity. I mean, the Rules are such as cannot be easily instilled into mere Children, but may exercise even some grown Persons, and without any Reflexion upon their Parts, or Ingenuity. It has been acknowledged to me, that several at Men's Estate have not thought it any Shame to improve themselves by those Rules, both as to their Pronunciation, and Writing. And how can this Latter, especially, be performed with any Credit, if Regard be not had to the several Uses of the Letters, Points, Marks, Abbreviations, and Distinctions of Words? Of all which you will find here perhaps the largest Tables, that are any where extant.

You have after all these a Collection of several Alphabets of Words fit for Copies; and a Touch of the Modish Hands themselves, wherein is shewn the Order and Dependance of Letters one upon another, in such a Manner as they ought to be learned: All which cannot but be of Use, as well as Diversion to the Learner.

In the whole Performance I have had the Advice and Approbation of several of my Learned Brethren; not being willing to depend intirely upon my own Judgment in a Matter of such Consequence to the Public. However, I must say this in my own Behalf (and I hope it will not pass for any Breach of Modesty) that the greatest Part of my Life has been spent in studying the best Methods I could, to promote the Public Benefit in my own Faculty; and the Success has often been answerable to the Pleasure I have taken in the Work. And whenever that Time shall come, which will incapacitate me for the Public Service of my Native Country, I verily believe, Life itself will be but an uneasy Burden.

To my Ingenious FRIEND, the AUTHOR,
upon this judicious and useful Perform-
ance.

What! shall a Son of Learning condescend
To childish Years his helping Hand to lend?
Stoop to a Task, that Scholars think below
Their Sphere? Yet such a Task as we must owe
To Scholarship, with nicest Judgment join'd,
If we would have it perfect in its Kind.
Shall he thus serve his Country? and the Muse
The Tribute of her just Applause refuse?
Too well she knows the Service He has done,
That, Half's perform'd in what is well begun;
That, from a low Foundation must arise
The Fabric, that's design'd to reach the Skies.
Yet no old-fashion'd Model here you'll view,
But a Contrivance, Noble, Neat, and New:
And tho' compil'd with Ornament and Grace,
Yet Usefulness has here the chiefest Place.
These Rules are well design'd to take away
The Scandal that upon our Nation lay;
Where Elegance a Stranger was, and few
The Beauties of their Mother-Language knew.
These Rules must rectify both Tongue and Pen;
If Youth wou'd speak and write like learned Men:
For Foreign Tongues can ne'er be rightly known,
Unless we're well acquainted with our Own.

N. TATE, Poet Laureat;

To the Reverend and Ingenious Mr. THOMAS
DYCHE, on his New Edition of the Guide
to the English Tongue:

WHILE Numbers strove in the Olympic Game,
To win the Prize, and reach immortal Fame,
Th' impartial Judges singled out the Man,
Who most expertly fought, or fleetest ran;
The glorious Garland the glad Victor crown'd,
And clam'rous Echoes did his Praise resound.

So numerous Writers of the learned Band,
Whose well-design'd Attempts Renown command,
With equal Merit long expecting laid,
To gain the Verdict of the lovely Maid:
But All appearing to Minerva's View,
She own'd her Laurel did belong to you:
All the Judicious, with united Voice,
Confirm her Sentence, and approve her Choice.
How great a Honour do we justly owe
To these, from whom each Art at first did flow?
Some were extoll'd like Deities on Earth,
For giving an inferior Art its Birth:
Succeeding Ages still revere their Name,
And endless Time their Glory will proclaim.
This just Essay you have perform'd so well,
Records will shew, 'twas Dyche first learn'd to Spell.
Orthography, tho' fair, still prov'd so coy,
That few durst court her, fewer could enjoy;
In such confused Labyrinths she rovd,
The best Endeavours unsuccessful prov'd:
But you the long wish'd guiding Clue have found,
(A Task too hard for Learning leis profound)
That, by your skilful and most apt Address,
She's now grown gentle, easy of Access;
By Method, tho' concise, so plain and true,
That even Dullards must improve by you.
So great's your Merit, your Performance such,
Envy's struck dumb, while Love can't say too much.

Your Friend and Admirer,

John Williams.

Th
En

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
z

A Guide to the English Tongue.

P A R T I.

The Alphabet of L E T T E R S

<i>English</i>		<i>Roman</i>	<i>Italian</i>	<i>The Names of the Letters.</i>
a	A	a	A	ay
b	B	b	B	bee
c	C	c	C	see
d	D	d	D	dee
e	E	e	E	e
f	F	f	F	eff
g	G	g	G	jee
h	H	h	H	aytsh
i	I	i	I	i
j	J	j	J	jay
k	K	k	K	cay
l	L	l	L	ell
m	M	m	M	em
n	N	n	N	en
o	O	o	O	o
p	P	p	P	pee
q	Q	q	Q	cu
r	R	r	R	ar
s	S	s	S	efs
t	T	t	T	tee
v	V	v	V	vee
u	U	u	U	yu
w	W	w	W	double yu
x	X	x	X	eks
y	Y	y	Y	wi
z	Z	z	Z	zed

Of Syllables.

The VOWELS.

a e i o u, and y, when it follows a Consonant.

The CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

Double LETTERS.

æ fi si sh si ſi ff ſſ ft ſſi ſſi ſſi æ œ.

C H A P. I.

Of SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
qua	que	qui	quo	qu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
fa	fe	fi	o	fu
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
za	ze	zi	zo	zu

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ah	eh	ih	oh	uh
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump
ant	ent	int	ont	unt
aft	eft	ift	oft	uft
ath	eth	ith	oth	uth

bla
bra
cha
cla
cra
dra
dwa
fla
fra
gla
gna
gra
kna
pha
pla
pra
rha
sca
sha
ska

B
gib n
hob j
Bub
drub
gad l

Of Syllables.

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	fla	fle	fli	flo	flu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	fma	fme	fmi	fmo	fmu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	fna	fne	fni	fno	fnu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	spa	spe	spi	spo	spu
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	fqua	fque	fqui	fquo	fqu
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	fsta	fste	fsti	fsto	fstu
dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo	dwu	fwa	fwe	fwi	fwo	fwu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	twa	twe	twi	two	twu
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	wha	whe	whi	who	whu
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	phra	phre	phri	phro	phru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	fscra	fscre	fscri	fscro	fscr
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	fhra	fhre	fhri	fhro	fhru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	fpla	fple	fpli	fplo	fplu
rha	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu	fpra	fpre	fpri	fpro	fpru
sca	sce	sci	sco	scu	ftra	ftre	ftri	fthro	ftru
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	thra	thre	thri	thro	thru
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	thwa	thwe	twhi	thwo	thwu

CHAPTER II.

Significant Words of One Syllable.

TABLE I.

Of Words ending in a single Consonant.

BA B cab dab mab nab tab blab crab drab
 scab slab stab swab. Deb web Zeb. Bib fib
 gib nib rib crib drib glib squib. Bob cob fob gob
 hob job lob mob gnob rob sob squob throb.
 Bub cub dub nub rub tub blub chub club
 drub frub grub snub stub scrub shrub. Bad dad
 gad had lad mad pad sad wad brad clad glad

plad shad. Bed fed led Ned red Ted wed bled
 bred fled shed sped shred thred. Bid did hid
 kid lid rid chid quid. Cod Dod God hod jod
 nod pod quod rod sod tod clod plod shod trod.
 Bud cud dud mud spud stud. Bag cag fag gag
 bag jag lag nag rag tag wag brag crag drag
 gag knag shag snag stag swag wrag scrag.
 Beg keg leg Meg peg dreg. Big dig fig gig jig
 tig pig rig wig grig prig swig trig twig whig
 sprig strig. Bog cog dog fog Gog hog jog log
 nog clog flog frog prog. Bug dug hug jug lug
 mug pug rug tug plug shug slug snug snug
 drug shrug. Dam ham pam ram sam dram
 flam sham swam tram. Gem hem Clem stem
 them. Dim him rim Tim brim Crim grim
 prim skim slim swim trim whim. Tom from
 whom. Bum gum hum Lum mum num rum
 sum chum crum drum glum grum plum scum
 flum swum strum thrum. Ban can Dan fan
 man Nan pan ran tan van wan bran clan plan
 scan span swan than. Ben den fen hen men pen
 ten wen sken then when wren. Bin din fin
 gin in kin lin pin sin tin win chin grin shin
 skin spin thin serin. Con Don son won yon.
 Bun dun fun gun Mun nun pun run sun tun
 spun stun. Cap gap hap lap map nap pap rap
 sap tap chap clap flap snap swap trap wrap
 scrap strap. Hep nep step. Dip gip hip jip lip
 nip pip rip sip tip chip clip drip slip ship skip
 slip snip trip whip scrip strip. Fop hop lop mop
 pop sop top chop crop drop fop knop prop shop
 stop stop strop. Cup sup tup grup. Bar car far
 jar mar par tar war char Czar scar spar star
 Her Ker. Fir Sir stir. Bur cur Hur pur blur
 cur sur spur. Has was. Hus pus plus thus

Words of One Syllable.

cat fat gat hat mat Nat pat that sat tat var
 Wat brat chat gnat plat prat that what sprat
 squat. Bet fet get jet let met net pet set wet yet
 fret tret whet. Bit cit fit hit kit nit pit quit sit
 tit wit chit slit grit knit skit slit spit twit whit writ
 split spit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot rot sot
 wot blot clot knot plot quot scot shot snot spot
 trot. But cut gut hut nut put glut scut shut slut
 smut strut. By my py bly Bry buy cry dry fly
 fry ply pry shy sky sly spy sty thy try vy why wry.

T A B L E II.

Of Words ending with two or more Consonants.

EBb. Back hack jack lack pack quack rack sack
 tack black clack crack knack slack smack
 snack stack track wrack thwack. Beck deck keck
 neck peck check speck. Dick kick lick nick pick
 quick rick sick tick wick brick chick crick prick
 spick thick trick thwick. Cock dock hock lock
 mock pock rock sock block clock crock flock
 frock knock shock smock stock. Buck duck luck
 muck ruck suck tuck chuck cluck pluck stuck
 truck struck. Act fact pact tract. Sect. Pict strict.
 Odd. Gaff quaff raff chaff draff staff. Tiff cliff
 skiff stiff twiff whiff. Off cloff scoff. Buff cuff huff
 luff muff puff ruff bluff gruff snuff stuff. Aft
 haft waft craft shaft. Est left cleft theft. Gift list
 sift drift shift shrift thrust. Ost lost crost. Cust tuft
 stuft. Egg Degg Clegg. High nigh sigh. Fight
 light might night sight tight wight right bright
 flight fright knight plight slight wright spright.
 Alb. Elb. Bald scald. Geld held. Gild m ld wild
 child. Old bold cold fold gold hold mold sold told
 scold. Calf half. Elf pelf shelf. Wolf. Balk
 walk talk walk chalk stalk. Elk belk yelk welk.

Words of One Syllable.

Bilk milk filk wilk. Folk. Bulk Fulk gun.
hulk sculk. All ball call gall hall mall pall tall
wall shall small stall scrall thrall. Bell cell dell
ell fell gell hell Nell quell fell tell well yell
kell dwell knell shell smell Snew spell swell. Ill
bill dill fill gill hill jill kill mill nill pill fill till
will chill drill skill spill squill still swill thill
trill shrill. Döll löll Möll Nöll dröll. Bôll pôll rôll
tôll stôll scrôll. Bull cull dull full gull hull lull
mull null pull scrull trull. Balm calm palm
qualm psalm. Arms. Elm helm whelm. Film.
Holm. Culm Ulm. Aln Caln. Alp scalp. Help
yelp whelp. Filp. Fulp gulp gulph. Alt halt
malt salt shalt. Belt felt gelt melt pelt welt smelt
spelt. Gilt guilt hilt jilt milt wilt quilt spilt stilt.
Bolt colt dolt Holt jolt polt. Jamb lamb. Kemb
wemb. Limb. Bomb comb tomb womb. Dumb
rumb plumb thumb. Damn. Limn hymn.
Camp damp lamp ramp vamp champ clamp
cramp stamp swamp. Hemp Kemp. Gimp
himp limp pimp shrimp. Pomp. Bump dump
jump mump pump rump crump frump plump
stump thump trump. Nymph. And band hand
land rand sand wand Bland brand gland grand
stand strand. End bend fend lend mend rend
send tend vend blend spend. Bind find hind
kind mind rind wind blind grind twin'd. Bond
fond pond strond. Fund shunn'd stunn'd.
Bang fang gang hang rang sang tang slang
slang twang. Bing ding ling ring sing wing
bring cling sling sling sting swing thing wring
spring string. Long song prong thong wrong
strong throng tongue. Bung dung hung rung
ung clung flung slung stung swung wrung
strung. Bank hank lank rank sank tank blank

Words of One Syllable.

crank drank flank frank plank prank sha
shrank slank spank stank thank twank. Penk.
Ink link pink sink tink wink blink brink chink
clink drink shrink skink slink stink think twink.
Monk. Funk punk sunk slunk drunk trunk stunk
shrunken. Hunks monks punks trunks. Ann.
Ant cant pant rant want Zant chant grant plant
quant scant slant. Bent dent Kent lent pent
rent sent tent vent went scent shent spent Trent.
Dint hint lint mint flint squint Sprint stint.
Pint. Font pont wont front. Hunt runt blunt
brunt grunt. Apt capt gapt lapt rapt chapt
clapt slapt snapt strapt swapt trapt wrapt. Kept
wept slept stept swept. Dipt hipt ript sipt tipt
chipt clipt dript shipt skipt slipt tript whipt
stript. Lopt popt sopt topt chopt cropt dropt
propt shopt slopt stopt. Barb garb. Herb verb
Kirk. Orb. Curb. Barb card gard hard lard
ward yard chard marr'd. Herd sherd. Bird
gird third. Cord ford lord word word. Curd
furr'd blurr'd spurr'd. Dwarf scarf wharf. Turf
scurf. Ark bark cark dark lark mark park clark
shark spark stark. Jerk yerker clerk querker. Irk
firk shirk smirk. Cork fork pork work York
stork. Lurk Turk snurk. Carl marl snarl. Bir.
girl twirl whirl. Curl furl hurl purl churl snurl.
Arm barm farm harm warm charm swarm.
Term sperm. Firm. Form storm. Worm. Barn
yarn. Bern dern fern kern yern stern. Born corn
horn morn torn worn scorn shorn sworn thorn.
Urn burn turn churn spurn. Carp harp warp
scarp sharp. Querp. Chirp. Thorp. Bårs cårs
Mårs pårs står. Art cart dart fart hart mart
part tart wart chart quart smart start thwart.
Pert vert. Dirt girt flirt shirt skirt spirit squirt.

Fórt pôrt spôrt. Dôrt môrt sôrt tôrt shôrt. Wort
 fnort. Curt hurt blurt Sturt. Ash cash dash hash
 lash mash pash rash sash tash wash clash crash
 flash slash gnash plash quash shash smash swash
 trash splash squash. Nesh flesh fresh thresh. Dish
 fish kish pish with Shish swish. Bush hush gush
 push rush tush blush brush crush flush plush
 inush thrush. Ask bask cask lask mask task flask.
 Desk. Fisk risk briik frisk whisk, Busk dusk
 husk musk rusk tusk. Asp gasp hasp rasp wasp
 clasp grasp. Lisp wisp crisp. Cusp. Als bas
 las mas pas bras clas glas. Bes cels gues
 les mess nefs blefs chefs drefs trefs stress. Biss
 hiss kiss miss piss bliss swiss. Bos joss loss moss
 Ross soss toss cross dross gloss gross. Busf fuff
 Huf truf. Cast fast hast last mast past vast wast
 blast. Best guest jest lest nest pest rest test vest.
 west yest zest blest chest crest drest quest wrest.
 Fift list mist pist wist grist twist whist wrist.
 Cöft löft töft cröft fröft. Ghöft höft möft pôft.
 Dust gust just lust must rust crust trust thrust.
 Bath Gath hath lath math path swath wrath.
 Beth Heth Seth. Pith sith with Frith smith. Göth
 löth möth bröth cloth fr th tröth wroth. Bôth
 dôth quôth slôth. Balch. Belch Welch squelch
 Filch milch pilch. Hulch. Hanch lanch blanch
 branch granch stanch. Bench quench tenth
 wench drench French stench tench wrench
 Pinch winch clinch finch. Bunch Dunch hunch
 lunch punch. Tenth. Ninth. Arch march parch
 starch. Perch. Birch. Porch torch scorch
 Lurch church. Corps. Harsh marsh. Birth
 Forth worth. First thirst. Burst curst durst
 Hurst. Batch catch hatch latch match patch
 watch cratch smatch snatch thatch scratch

Fet
 Itch
 flite
 pote
 such

Wor

B
 pace
 Ice
 slice
 truce
 wade
 Med
 wide
 code
 Prude
 Age
 Huge
 take
 lake
 like
 broke
 Duke
 hale
 stale
 S
 wile
 mole
 P
 dule
 name
 shame
 shine

Fetch ketch letch vetch sketch wretch stretch.
 Itch bitch ditch fitch hitch nitch pitch rich witch
 flitch stitch switch twitch which. Botch hotch
 potch notch scotch. Dutch hutch crutch much
 such.

T A B L E III.

Words with E Final, lengthening the Sound of the Syllable.

BAbe. Glebe. Jibe bribe tribe. Lobe robe
 globe. Cube tube. Ace dace face lace mace
 pace race brace chace grace place space trace.
 Ice dice lice mice nice rice sice tice vice price
 slice spire trice twice thrice. Duce Bruce sluice
 truce spruce. Bade cade fade jade lade made
 wade blade shade slade spade trade. Bede
 Mede glede. Bide guide hide ride side tide
 wide chide glide pride slide stride. Ode bode
 code mode node rode strode. Jude rude crude
 Prude. Safe chafe. Fife life rife wife knife strife.
 Age cage gage page rage sage wage stage.
 Huge. Ake bake cake lake make rake sake
 take wake blake brake drake flake quake shake
 slake snake spake stake. Eke reke cheke. Dike
 like pike tike spike strike. Coke joke poke yoke
 broke choke cloke croke smoke spoke stoke.
 Duke Luke puke fluke. Ale bale cale dale gale
 hale male pale sale tale vale wale scale shale
 stale Swale whale. Ile file guile mile pile tile vile
 wile smile spile stile while. Bole cole dole hole
 mole pole sole stole whole strole. Bule mule
 pule rule yule. Came dame fame game lame
 same tame blame Brame crame frame
 shame. Rheme scheme theme. Lime rime time
 shime crime grime prime slime thyme. Come

fōme. Dōme fōme hōme pōme lōme Rōme
 tōme blōme Frōme. Fume plume spume.
 Bane cane Dane Jane lane mane pane vane
 wane crane Grane plane swane. Dine fine
 kine line mine nine pine fine tine vine wine
 brine chine shine swine thine trine twine whine
 shrine. ōne gōne done. Bōne cōne hōne nōne
 tōne drōne shōne stōne thrōne. June tune
 prune. Toe. Shoe. Ape cape gape nape rape
 tape crape grape scape shape snape scrape. Pipe
 ripe wipe gripe snipe tripe stripe. Cope hope
 mope nope pope rope sōpe tope grope scope
 slope trope. Are bare care dare fare hare
 mare pare rare tare ware blare chare clare
 glare scare hare Slare snare spare square stare
 sware. Bere here mere pere rere vere were
 Frere there where. Ire dire fire hire mire quire
 fire tire wire shire pire squire. Bore core fore
 gore lore more pore fore tore wore yore score
 shore snore store swore whore. Ure cure dure
 lure pure sure. Base case grase Wase chafe
 phrase. Cise rise wise guise. Dose hose lose nose
 pose rose chose close glose prose those whose.
 Use muse cruse. Ate bate date fate gate hate
 Kate late mate pate rate fate tate plate
 prate scate slate state. Bite kite mite quite rite
 site blite smite snite spite trite white write
 thwite. Cote dote mote note quote rote vote
 blote smote wrote. Lothe clothe. Lute mute
 flute shute. Cue due hue rue sue blue clue
 flue glue Prue spue true. Cave gave have
 rave save wave brave lave crave grave knave
 shave slave stave thrive. Dive five hīve drive
 strīve thrive. Cīves fīves knīves līves wīves.
 Give live sīve. Cōve hōve Jōve rōve wōve

elōv
 glōv
 craz
 hedg
 sledg
 lodg
 snuc
 stran
 swin
 scarc
 Forg
 plag

O/
 (ai)
 quai
 Aim
 pain
 grain
 twain
 taint
 Bait
 (ei)
 Feint
 sleigh
 (oi)
 coil
 Coin
 noise
 soit.
 (au)
 Vaug

ełove drōve grōve strōve thrōve. Dōve lõve
glōve shōve mōve prōve. Gaze maze blaze
craze glaze graze. Badge fadge madge. Edge
hedge ledge sedge wedge dredge fledge pledge
sledge.* Fidge ridge bridge. Dodge Hodge
lodge fodge. Budge judge drudge grudge
snudge trudge. Mange range change grange
strange. Dingē hinge singe tinge cringe fringe
swinge twinge springe. Plunge spunge. Farce
scarce parse. Barge large charge. Serge verge.
Forge gorge. Purge surge spurge. Hague
plague. Rogue vogue.

T A B L E IV.

Of Monosyllables consisting of Diphtongs.

(ai) **L** Aid maid paid staid straid. Straight.
Ail bail fail hail jail mail nail pail
quail rail sail tail vail wail flail frail snail trail.
Aim maim claim. Cain fain gain lain main
pain rain vain wain blain brain chain drain
grain plain skain slain Spain stain swain train
twain sprain strain. Faint paint quaint saint
taint plaint. Air fair hair pair chair stair.
Bait wait plait strait. Faith faith.

(ei) Neigh weigh. Feign reign. Seine vein.
Feint. Seize. Heir their. Eight height weight
fleight streight.

(oi) Voice choice. Void. Coif. Oil boil
coil foilmoil poil quoil soil toil broil spoil.
Coin foin join loin groin. Joint point. Hoise
noise poize. Foist joist moist. Coit doit
foit.

(au) Daub. Baud laud maud fraud. Laugh
Waugh. Baught caught taught draught fraught.

Aunt daunt haunt jaunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaunt.
Cause pause clause.

(eu) Feud. Rheum.

(ou) Thou. Ouch gouch pouch touch vouch
crouch slouch. Loud cloud croud Stroud.
Gouge. Couch Gough hough fough tough
trough. Bough plough slough. Dough through.
Ought bought fought nought fought brought
drought thought wrought. Foul Joul foul.
Noun. Ounce bounce flounce trounce. Bound
found hound mound pound round found wound
ground. Count mount Blount. Our pour four
flour scour. Four tour your. Gourd. Bourn
mourn. Douse house louse mouse souse chouse.
Spouse rouze. Out bout gout pout rout clout
doubt flout grout scout shout snout spout stout
trout sprout. Louth mouth south. Youth.

(ee) Bee fee lee fee flee free glee knee thee
tree three. Fleece Greece geese. Beech leech
breach creach peech screech. Deed feed heed
need reed seed weed bleed breed creed freed
speed steed Tweed. Beef reef. Leek meek
peek seek week cheek creek gleek Greek sleek.
Feel heel keel peel reel kneel steel wheel. Deem
seem teem. Been keen seen queen screen spleen.
Deep keep peep weep creep sheep sleep steep
sweep. Beer deer jeer leer peer seer veer chee
freer queer steer. Bees fees lees fees knees tree
leese cheese breeze freeze sneeze squeeze wheeze
Beet feet leet meet Peet fleet gleet greet shee
fleet sweet street. Teeth. Beeve reeve sleeve.

(oo) Good hood wood blood flood stoo
Food mood rood brood. Hoof loof woof proo
Book cook hook look nook rook took broo
crook shook snook. Cool fool pool tool scho

stool Wöol. Boom coom doom loom room
bloom broom gloom groom. Boon moon noon
foon spoon swoon. Coop hoop loop poop soop
droop sloop stoop troop whoop. Boor door moor
poor floor. Goose loose noose. Föot föot. Böt
cöt höt möt röt töt shöt. Tooth sooth
soothe smoothe. Ooze booze.

(ea) Pea sea tea yea flea plea. Each beach
Keach Leach peach reach teach bleach breach
preach. Dëad hëad lëad rëad brëad drëad stëad
trëad sprëad. Bëad lëad mëad rëad flëad
knëad plëad. Deaf leaf sheaf. League. Beak
leak peak reak weak bleak break creak freak
sneak speak steak squeak. Beal deal heal
meal neal peal seal teal weal squeal steal wheal.
Rëalm. Dëalt. Hëalth wëalth stëalth. Beam
ream seam team bream cream dream gleam
steam scream stream. Bean dean lean mean
wean yeon clean glean quean stean. Heap
reap reap cheap. Bëar pëar tëar wëar swëar.
Dëar fëar eär hëar nëar yëar blëar chëar clëar
flëar shëar smëar snëar spëar stëar. Search. Earl
pearl. Pëarse fëarse. Earn learn. Hëart. Earth
learth hearth. Ease peas seas teaze fleas pleas
please. Cease lease pease crease grease. Leash.
Brëast. East bëast fëast lëast. Sweat thrëat. Bëat
eat hëat mëat pëat sëat tëat blëat chëat grëat
trëat whëat. Dëath brëath shëath. Brëathe
shëathe wrëathe.

(oa) Coach loach poach roach broach. Goad
load road toad woad broad. Loaf. Oak roak
foak. Coal foal goal soal shoal. Foam gloam
goam. Joan loan moan roan groan Sloan. Oar
hoar hoar roar soar shore. Boast coast roast toast.
Boat coat goat moat float groat float throat.

(ie) Fief brief chief thief. Piece. Liege. Siege. Shriek. Field yield shield. Fiend friend. Fierce pierce tierce. Grieve. Priest. Thieve.

(ui) Suit bruit fruit. Build guilt. Juice sluice. Cruise bruise.

(aw) Aw daw haw jaw law maw paw raw saw taw chaw claw crawl draw flaw gnaw shaw spaw thaw straw. Bawd. Sawce. Awf. Awl bawl cawl mawl brawl crawl drawl spawl sprawl squawl. Hawm shawm. Dawn fawn lawn pawn fawn brawn drawn prawn thawm.

(ew) Dew few hew Jew mew new pew few yew blew brew chew clew crew drew flew grew knew shew skew flew stew screw shrew threw. Hew'd lewd mew'd shew'd. Hewn shewn. Bews news. Newt.

(ow) Bow low now row sow tow blow crow flow frow glow grow know prow show snow stow trow scrow shrow throw. Bôw côw hôw môw nôw vôw brôw plôw. Owl bowl cowl fowl howl. Own mown sown blown flown grown known shown thrown. Down gown town brown clown drown frown. Lowr towr. Bows rows blows. Growth.

(ay) Ay bay day gay hay jay kay lay may nay pay ray say way blay bray clay dray fray gray play slay spay stay sway tray spray stray.

(ey) Hey key bey Dey grey they trey whey.

(oy) Boy coy foy joy moy noy toy. Loyd cloyd.

(uy) Buy Guy.

(eau) Beau. Beaux.

(ieu) Dieu lieu.

(iew) View.

A PRAXIS on the MONOSYLLABLES.

ALL Things are known to God, and tho' his Throne of State be far on high, yet doth his Eye look down to us in this low World, and see all the Ways of the Sons of Men.

If we go out, he marks our Steps: And when we go in, no Door can shut him from us. While we are by our-selves, he knows all our vain Thoughts, and the Ends we aim at: And when we talk to Friend or Foe, he hears our Words, and views the Good or Harm we do to them, or to our-selves.

When we pray, he notes our Zeal. All the Day long he minds how we spend our Time, and no dark Night can hide our Works from him. If we play the Cheat, he marks the Fraud, and hears the least Word of a false Tongue.

He sees, if our Hearts are hard to the Poor, or if by Alms we help their Wants: If in our Breasts we pine at the Rich, or if we are well pleas'd with our own State. He knows all that we do; and be we where we will, he is sure to be with us.

Let us then set our-selves as in God's Sight, and look what there is in us, that he hates; and when Sin tempts us, let us stay from the Act, till we can find a Place, where his Eyes will not see us.

Bless'd are they, O Lord, who live on earth, as in thy Sight, and have Thee in all their Thoughts: For with Thee is the Well

of Life, and in thy Light shall we see
Light.

The Lord, who made the Ear of Man,
Must needs hear all of right;
He made the Eye, all Things must then
Be plain in his clear Sight.

The Lord doth know the Thoughts of Man,
His Heart he sees most plain:
The Lord on high Man's Thoughts doth scan,
And sees they are but vain.

But, Oh! that Man is safe and sure,
Whom thou dost keep in Awe;

And that his Life may be most pure,

Dost guide him in thy Law:

For he shall live in Peace and Rest,

He fears not at his Death;

Love fills his Heart, and Hope his Breast;

With Joy he yields his Breath.

C H A P. III.

Disyllables, or Words consisting of Two
SYLLABLES.

T A B L E I.

Disyllables accented upon the first Syllable.

A B-bot	af-ter	al-so	ambush
ab-ject	a-ged	al-ters	an-chor
ab-sent	a-gue	al-ways	an-gel
ac-cent	al-ley	am-ber	an-ge
ad-der	al-mond	am-ble	an-g

an-gry	ban-ner	bi ^h sket	bri-dle
an-guish	ban-quet	bit-ten	brief-ly
a ⁿ nise	ban-ter	bit-ter	bri-er
an-nals	bap-tism	bit-tern	bright-ness
an-swer	bar-bel	black-ness	brim-stone
an-them	bar-ber	blank-et	bro ^h thel
an-tic	bar-gain	bla-zon	bro ^h ther
an-vil	bar-ley	ble ^h mish	bru-tish
any	bar-rel	bli ^h ster	bub-ble
a-pron	bar-ren	bloo ^h dy	buck-et
ar-cher	bar-row	blof-soms	buck-ler
ar-den	bar-ter	blub-ber	bud-get
ar-gue	bash-ful	blun-der	buf-fet
ar-mour	ba ^h sket	blu ^h ster	bul-lock
ar-my	ba-son	bod-kin	bul-rush
ar-row	ba ^h stard	bo ^h dy	bul-wark
a-pect	bat-ter	bol-ster	bum-kin
at-tes	bat-tle	bond-age	bun-dle
au-dit	bai-liff	bon-grace	bur-den
au-thor	bea-con	bon-nets	bur-gefs
aves	bea-ver	boo-by	bur-nish
Bab-bler	beau-ty	boo-ty	bu ^h ry
Bacon	beck-on	bor-der	bu ^h thel
Two bad-ger	bed-stead	bo ^h rough	bu ^h sy
bad-ness	beg-gar	bar-row	but-cher
baif-le	bel-dam	bo-som	but-ler
bag-gage	bel-lows	bot-tle	but-ter
ba-lance	bel-ly	bot-tom	but-tock
able. bal-lad	ber-ry	boun-ty	but-ton
ambush bal-last	be-som	bow-els	bux-om
an-chor blot	bet-ter	brace-let	buz-zard
an-gel fam	bib-ber	bram-ble	Cab-bage
an-ge dy	bi-ble	bran-dish	cab-bin
an-g ish	bil-lows	bra-zen	cal-dron
an-g rupt	bi ^h shop	bre-thren	cam-bric

ca"mel	chan-nel	cler-gy	con-test
cam-phire	chap-man	cli-ent	con-trite
can-cel	cha"pel	cli-mate	con-voy
can-dle	chap-lain	clo"set	co"ney
can-ker	chap-ter	clou-dy	coo-per
can-non	char-ger	clo-ven	cop-per
can-ton	char-ter	clo-ver	co"py
can-vas	cha-ften	clu"ster	co"ral
ca-pon	chat-tel	clut-ter	cor-ner
cap-tain	chat-ter	cock-ney	cor-net
cap-tive	cheer-ful	cof-fee	cot-tage
car-cass	che"rish	cof-fin	co"ver
car-go	cher-ry	col-lar	co"vet
car-nal	chef-nut	col-lege	coul-ter
ca"rol	chick-en	col-lop	coun-sel
car-pet	child-less	co"lours	coun-try
car-rot	child-ish	co"lumn	cou"ple
car-ry	chil-dren	come-ly	cou"rage
case-ment	chim-ney	co"met	cou"sin
cas-tle	chi"sel	com-fort	cow-ard
cas-sock	cho-sen	com-frey	cow-slip
cat-tle	chur-lish	com-mon	cox-comb
cau-dle	ciel-ing	com-mune	crack-nel
cau-fey	ci-pher	com-pact	craf-ty
ca"vil	cir-cle	com-pass	creatue
ce-dar	cir-cuit	com-pound	cre"dit
cel-lar	ci"stern	con-cord	cri-er
cen-fer	ci"tron	con-course	crim-son
cen-sure	ci"ty	con-duct	cri"tic
cen-ter	ci"vet	con-duit	crook-ed
certain	ci"vil	con-flict	crot-chet
chal-lenge	cla"mour	con-quer	cru-el
cham-ber	clap-per	con-sort	cry"stal
chan-cel	cla"ret	con-stant	cu-bit
chand-ler	cla-ry	con-strue	cuck-old

cuc-kow	dea-con	dwin-dle	ex-ile
cud-gel	deb-tor	Ea-ger	Fa-ble
cul-ly	de-cent	ear-ly	fa-bric
cum-brance	de"luge	ea-gle	fac-tor
cum-min	de-sert	ear-nest	fag-got
cun-ning	dew-lap	earthquake	fai-ry
cu-rate	di-al	east-ward	faith-ful
cur-dle	dis-cord	ea-sy	faith-less
cur-rent	dis-mal	ed-dy	fal-low
cur-ry	di"staf	e-dict	fals-hood
cur-tail	di"stant	ef-fect	fals-ly
cur-tain	di"stich	ef-fort	fal-ter
cus-tard	di-vers	eigh-ty	fa"mine
cu"tom	diz-zy	ei-ther	fa-mous
cyg-net	doc-tor	el-bow	far-ther
cym-bal	doc-trine	el-der	far-thing
cy-press	dole-ful	em-ber	fa"sten
dag-ger	dol-phin	em-pire	fa-ther
lag-gle	do-tard	em-pty	fa"thom
lain-ty	doubt-ful	end-lefs	fat-ling
ai-ty	down-ward	en-gine	fat-nefs
al-ty	dow-ry	en-sign	faul-ty
a"mage	do"zen	en-ter	fa-vour
a"mask	dra"gon	en-trance	fear-ful
am-fel	dra-per	en-try	fea"thers
am-son	draw-er	en-voy	fee-ble
an-ger	dread-ful	en-vy	field-fare
an-driff	dri-ven	e-qual	fel-low
ark-ly	drop-sy	er-min	fe"lon
ark-ness	drou-sy	er-rant	fe-male
ang	drunk-ard	er"ror	fen-nel
el	drunk-en	e-ven	fer-ret
ard	dry-shod	e"ver	fer-ry
an-ter	du"chefs	e-vil	fer-vent
	du-ty	eu-nuch	fet-ters

fe-ver	for-mer	gal-lant	god-defs
few-el	for-tune	gal-lon	god-head
fic-kle	for-ty	gal-lows	god-ward
fif-ty	for-ward	gal-ly	gold-en
fi"gure	foul-ness	gam-bol	gold-smith
fil-berd	foun-tain	gam-mon	good-ly
fil-let	four-fold	gan-der	good-ness
fil-thy	fow-ler	gan-grene	go"sling
fin-gers	frag-ment	gar-den	go"spel
fi"nish	fra-grant	gar-land	got-ten
fi-nite	frank-ly	gar-lick	go"vern
fir-kin	freck-led	gar-ment	grap-ple
flab-by	free-dom	gar-ner	gran-deur
fla"gon	fren-zy	gar-nish	gra"vel
flat-ter	fre-quent	gar-ret	gra-ver
flet-cher	friend-ly	ga"ther	grey-hound
flo-rid	friend-ship	gen-der	great-ness
floun-der	front-let	gen-tile	gree-dy
flou"rish	fro-ward	gen"tle	grie"vance
flow-ers	fro-zen	ge"sture	grie"vous
flu-ent	fru-gal	gi-ant	grind-ers
flut-ter	fruit-ful	gid-dy	gri"ttle
fod-der	fru"strate	gil-der	griz-led
fol-low	ful-ness	gin-ger	gro-cer
fol-ly	ful-some	giz-zard	guilt-less
fool-ish	fun-ble	glad-ness	guil-ty
foot-man	fur-bish	glass-es	gun-ner
for-ces	fur-long	glean-ings	gut-ter
fore-cast	fur-nace	gli"ster	Ha"bit
fore-head	fur-nish	glit-ter	hack-ney
fore-most	fur-row	glo-ry	hail-stone
fore-ship	fur-ther	glut-ton	hai-nous
fore-skin	fu-ry	goat-ish	hai-ry
fo"rest	fu-ture	gob-bet	hal-bard
for-feit	Gain-ful	gob-let	hal-low

hal-ter	hem-lock	hus-band	junc-ture
ham-mer	he"rald	hys-sop	ju"stice
ham-per	her-ring	I-dle	Keep-er
han-dle	hew-er	i-dol	ken-nel
hand-maid	hick-up	i"mage	ker-chief
hand-some	hid-den	im-pulse	ker-nel
hap-ly	high-ness	in-cense	ker-sey
hap-pen	hin-der	in-cest	ket-tle
hap-py	hin-ges	in-fant	kid-ney
har-bour	hire-ling	in-quest	kin-dle
har-den	hi"ther	in-side	kind-ness
har-dy	hoa-ry	in-stant	kin-dred
har-lot	hol-den	in-stant	king-dom
harm-less	hol-low	in-ward	kins-folk
har-ness	holp-en	irk-some	kins-man
har-per	ho-ly	i-ron	kit-chen
har-row	ho"mage	i-land	know-ledge
har-vest	ho"nest	is-sue	knuc-kle
ha-ften	ho"nour	Ja-cinth	La-bour
ha-fty	ho"ney	jac-ket	lac-ky
hate-ful	hor-net	ja"sker	lad-der
ha-tred	hor-rour	jave-lin	la-den
ha-ven	horse-leech	jay-lor	la-dle
haugh-ty	host-age	jea"lous	la-dy
ha"vock	hot-ly	jer-kin	lam-prey
ha"zard	hou-ses	jew-el	land-lord
ha-zle	houf-hold	jo-cund	land-ress
hea"dy	how-let	join-ture	lan-guage
heark-en	hu-man	jol-ly	lan-guish
hear-ty	hum-ble	jour-ney	lan-tern
hea-then	hu-mour	joy-ful	lap-wing
hea"ven	hun-dred	judg-es	large-ness
hea"vy	hun-gry	judg-ment	last-ly
ei-fer	hur-ry	jug-gle	latch-et
el-met	hurt-ful	ju-lep	late-ly

lat-ten	li ⁿ age	mal-lows	mer-cy
lat-ter	lin-guist	malt-ster	mer-maid
lat-tice	li ⁿ en	ma ⁿ nage	mer-ry
la-ver	lin-net	man-date	mes-sage
lav ⁱ sh	lin-tel	man-drake	me-tal
laugh-ter	li-on	man-ger	mid-night
law-ful	li ^q uor	man-gle	migh-ty
law-yer	li ^s ten	man-ner	mid-wife
la-zy	lit-ter	man-tle	mil-dew
lean-ness	li ^z ard	ma-ny	mil-ler
lea ^t her	load-en	mar-ble	mi ^m ick
lea ^v en	loath-some	mar-gin	mind-ful
le ^g ate	lob-ster	mar-ket	mi ⁿ im
lei-sure	lo-cust	mar-quefs	min-strel
leng ^t hen	lof-ty	mar-row	mi ⁿ ute
len-tils	loi-ter	mar-ry	mi-ry
leo ^p ard	loo-sen	mar-shal	mis-chief
le ^p er	lo ^v age	mar-tyr	mi ^s treffs
le ^p rous	love-ly	mar-vel	mi-tre
leff-er	low-ly	ma-son	mix-ture
let-ters	low ^r ing	ma ^s ter	mo ^d el
let-tuce	loy-al	ma-trix	mo ^d ern
le ^v el	lo ^z enge	ma-tron	mo ^d est
le-ver	lu-cre	mat-ter	moi ^s ten
le-vy	luke-warm	mea ^d ow	moi ^s ture
li-cence	lum-ber	mea-sure	mol-ten
li-ar	lu ^s tre	med-dle	mo-ment
li-er	lu ^s ty	meek-ness	mo-ney
light-ning	lust-ful	me ^l on	mon-grel
like-ness	lu ^s tring	mel-low	mon-key
li ^l ly	Mag-got	mem-ber	month-ly
lim-beck	mai-den	mem-brane	mon-ster
lim-ber	ma ^l lice	men-tal	mo ^r al
li ^m it	mal-lard	mer-cer	mort-gag
li ^m on	mal-let	mer-chant	morn-ing

mor-row	nee-dy	of-ten	pa-per
mor-fel	need-ful	oint-ment	par-boil
mor-tal	neigh-bour	oi-ster	par-cel
mor-tar	neither	o'lives	parch-ment
mo"ther	ne"phew	o-men	par-don
mo-tive	ne"ther	on-ly	pa-rents
mot-to	net-tle	on-ward	pa"rish
moul-dy	ne"ver	o-pen	par-lour
moun-tain	neu-ter	o"range	par-rot
mour-ner	new-ly	or-chard	par-sly
mow-er	new-ness	or-der	par-son
mud-dy	nib-ble	or-gan	par-ty
muf-fle	nig-gard	or-phan	part-ner
mul-let	nim-ble	o"spray	par-tridge
mum-ble	nip-ple	o"strich	pas-sage
mur-der	no-ble	o"ther	pa"stor
mur-mur	noi-some	ot-ter	pa"sture
mur-rain	non-sense	o-ven	pa"tent
mu-sic	non-suit	o-ver	pat-tern
mu"stard	north-ern	out-cast	pa-tron
mu"ster	no"stril	out-most	pave-ment
mut-ter	no-thing	out-side	pay-ment
mut-ton	no-tice	out-ward	pea-cock
muz-zle	nou-rish	ox-en	pea"sant
myr-tle	no"vice	Pad-dock	peb-ble
Na-ked	nu-fance	pain-ful	pee-vish
name-ly	num-ber	pa"lace	pen-ny
nap-kin	nur-ture	pa"late	pen-sive
nar-row	nut-meg	pale-ness	pe"nance
na-tive	Ob-ject	pal-frey	peo-ple
na-ture	o-dour	pal-let	pep-per
na-vel	of-fal	palm-tree	per-fect
naugh-ty	of-fer	pal-ly	pe"rils
na-vy	of-fice	pam-per	pe"rish
nee-dle	off-spring	pan-ther	per-son

pew-ter	po ["] plar	proud-ly	ran-cor
phan-sy	por-ter	pro-verb	ran-som
phea ["] sant	po-sey	pro ["] vince	ra ["] pid
phy ["] fic	pos-set	pru-dent	rash-ly
pic-ture	pot-sherd	pu ["] blic	ra-for
pil-grim	pot-tage	pu ["] blish	ra-ther
pil-lage	pot-ter	pud-ding	rat-ling
pil-lar	poul-try	pul-pit	ra-ven
pil-low	pow-der	pu ["] mice	ra ["] vish
pi-lot	paw-er	pu ["] nish	rea ["] dy
pim-ple	prac-tice	pur-chase	re-al
pin-nace	pray-er	pur-ple	rea-per
pi-per	pre-cept	pur-pose	rea-son
pip-kin	pre ["] face	Qua-drant	re ["] bel
pip-pen	preg-nant	quag-mire	reck-on
pi-rate	pre ["] late	qua-ker	re ["] cord
pi-stol	pre ["] sence	quar-rel	red-dish
pitch-er	pre ["] sent	quar-ry	re ["] fuge
pi ["] ty	pret-ty	quar-ter	re ["] fuse
plain-ness	priest-hood	qua-ver	re ["] lic
pla ["] ster	prim-rose	que-re	re ["] lish
plat-tér	pri ["] son	quib-ble	rem-nant
plea ["] sant	pri-vate	quick-ly	ren-der
plea ["] sure	pro-bate	quick-sand	rere-ward
plen-ty	pro ["] blem	qui-et	re ["] scue
plow-share	pro ["] cess	qui ["] ver	re ["] spite
plumb-line	pro ["] duct	Rab-ble	re-tail
plum-met	pro ["] fit	rack-et	rib-band
plu-ral	pro ["] ject	raf-ter	rich-es
pock-et	pro ["] mise	rai-ler	rid-dance
po-et	pro ["] per	rai-ment	rid-den
poi-son	pro ["] phet	rain-bow	rid-dle
pol-lard	pro ["] spect	rai-fins	right-ly
pom-mel	pro ["] sper	ral-ly	ri ["] gour
pon-der	pro-strate	ram-part	ri or

ri["]se
ri["]v
rob-
rot-
roug
roy-
rub-
ru-by
rud-
ru-in
ru-lec
rum-
ru-m
rup-t
ru-ral
Sab b
sa-ble
sack-b
sack-cl
sa-crist
sadd-le
sadd-ly
safe-gu
saf-fron
sail-or
sail-ly
sam-phi
sundals
sanguin
st-chel
st-tyr
savage
savour
sabbard
sabb-by

Words of Two Syllables.

ri ⁿ fen	scaf-fold	sex-ton	skir-mish
ri ⁿ ver	sca-dal	shab-by	slack-ness
rob-ber	scarce-ly	sha ⁿ dow	slan-der
rot-ten	scar-let	sham-bles	slaugh-ter
rough-ly	scat-ter	shame-ful	slen-der
roy-al	scep-ter	shar-pen	sloth-ful
rub-bish	scep-tic	she ⁿ kel	slough-gard
ru-by	sche ⁿ dule	shel-ter	slum-ber
rud-dy	scho ⁿ lar	shep-herd	smat-ter
ru-in	sci-ence	she ⁿ riff	smit-ten
ru-led	scof-fer	shew-bread	smo ⁿ ther
rum-mer	scram-ble	ship-board	sno ⁿ wy
ru-mour	scra-per	ship-wreck	snuf-fers
rup-ture	scrip-ture	shil-ling	so-ber
ru-ral	scrib-ble	shi ⁿ ver	soc-ket
Sab-bath	scri-ple	short-ly	sod-den
sa-ble	seam-ster	sho ⁿ vel	soft-ly
sack-but	sea-son	shoul-der	so-journ
sack-cloth	se ⁿ cond	shut-tle	so-lace
sa-crist	se-cret	sic-kle	so ⁿ lemn
sad-dle	seem-ly	sick-ness	so ⁿ lid
sad-ly	sel-dom	sig-net	son-net
safeguard	sel-ler	si-lence	for-did
saf-fron	sel-vedge	sil-ly	fore-ly
sail-or	se ⁿ nate	sil-ver	for-rel
sail-ly	sen-tence	sim-nel	for-row
sam-phire	ser-jeant	sint-ple	for-ry
sandals	ser-mon	si ⁿ new	south-ward
sanguine	ser-pent	sin-ful	span-gle
satchel	ser-vant	sin-gle	spar-kle
saty-r	ser-vice	sir-rah	spar-row
savage	ser-vile	si ⁿ ster	speck-led
savour	set-tle	fix-ty	speech-less
sub-bard	se ⁿ ven	skil-ful	spee-dy
sub-by	se ⁿ ver	skil-let	

spi-der	stub-ble	Ta-ble	thi st le
spike-nard	stub-born	ta-bret	thi st her
spin-dle	stu ^d dy	tack-ling	thought-ful
spi st rit	stum-ble	ta-ken	thou-sand
spo-ken	stur-dy	ta st lent	thral-dom
sprin-kle	stur-geon	tal-low	three-fold
squa-dron	sub-ject	tam-my	thrif-ty
squan-der	sub-stance	tan-kard	thun-der
squir-rel	sub-til	tan-ner	ti-dings
sta-ble	sub-urbs	tan-sy	til-lage
sta st blish	suc-cour	ta-per	tim-ber
stag-ger	suck-ling	tap-ster	tim-brel
stam-mer	sud-den	tar-get	tinc-ture
stan-dard	su-et	tar-ry	tin-der
stan-za	suf-fer	tat-ler	tin-gle
sta-ple	suf-frage	ta st vern	tink-ling
state-ly	su st gar	taw-ny	tis-sue
sta st tue	sul-phur	tay-lor	ti-tle
sta st tue	sum-mer	tem-per	tit-tle
sta st tute	sun-dry	tem-pest	to-ken
stea st dy	sup-per	tem-ple	to st pic
sted-fast	sure-ty	te st nant	tor-ment
stee-ple	sur-face	ten-der	tor-toise
ster-ling	sur-feit	te-net	tor-ture
stew-ard	sur-name	te st nor	tor-rent
sti-pend	sur-plice	te st nure	to-tal
stir-rup	swag-ger	ter-ror	to-wards
sto st mach	swal-low	te-ster	tow-el
sto-ry	sweet-nefs	thank-ful	tow-er
stor-my	swift-ly	there-fore	trac-tate
stran-ger	swol-len	thick-et	traf-fick
stran-gle	symp-tom	thick-nefs	tray-tor
strip-ling	sy st nod	thim-ble	tram-mel
strug-gle	sy st rup	third-ly	tram-ple
strum-pet	sy st tem	thir-fty	tra st vel

Words of Two Syllables.

27

tra ["] verse	Va-cant	vo-cal	wea ["] pon
trea-cle	val-ley	vol-ley	wea-ry
trea-son	va ["] lour	vo ["] lume	wea ["] ther
trea ["] sure	va ["] lue	vo ["] mit	wea-fel
trea-tise	va ["] nish	vow-el	wel-come
tre ["] ble	va-pour	voy-age	wel-fare
rem-ble	van-quish	vul-gar	whe-ther
ren-cher	var-nish	vul-ture	whi ["] per
ref-pas	vas-fal	Um-brag	whif-tle
ri-al	vel-lum	um-pire	whi ["] ther
ri ["] bute	vel-vet	un-cle	whol-ly
ric-kle	ve ["] nom	un-der	whol-some
ri-dent	ven-ture	up-per	whore-dom
ri-fle	ver-dict	up-right	wick-ed
ri ["] vet	ver-ger	up-roar	wi ["] dow
ri-umph	ve ["] ry	up-ward	wil-low
rod-den	ves-fel	ur-chin	win-dow
ro-phy	vest-ment	ur-gent	win-now
rou ["] ble	ve ["] stry	u-rine	win-ter
ru-ant	ve ["] sture	ut-most	wis-dom
rum-pet	vi-al	ut-ter	witch-craft
run-dle	vi ["] car	Wa-fer	wi ["] ther
u-lip	vic-tor	wag-gon	wit-ness
um-ble	vi ["] gil	wain-scot	wit-ty
u-mour	vil-lage	wa-ken	wi ["] zard
u-mult	vil-lain	wal-low	wo-ftu
ur-bant	vine-yard	wan-der	wo ["] man
ur-nep	vint-ner	wan-ton	wo ["] men
ur-ret	vin-tage	war-fare	won-der
ur-tle	vi-ol	war-rant	world-ly
u-tor	vi-per	war-ren	wor-ship
ven-ty	vir-gin	was-fail	wor-thy
vi-light	vir-tue	watch-ful	wo-ven
vin-kle	vi ["] sage	wa-ter	wrath-ful
rant	vi ["] sit	weak-en	wrest-ling

wrin-kle	Yar-row	yeo"man	youth-ful
writ-ten	year-ly	yon"der	Zea-lot
wrong-ful	yel-low	young-ish	zea-lous

T A B L E II.

Diffyllables accented on the latter Syllable.

A base	ad-jure	a-ground	a-part
a-bate	ad-just	a-ha	a-piece
ab-hor	ad-mire	a-larm	ap-peal
a-bide	ad-mit	a-las	ap-pear
ab-jure	a-do	a-like	ap-pease
a-board	a-dopt	a-live	ap-plaud
a-bode	ad-vance	al-lay	ap-plause
a-bove	ad-verse	al-ledge	ap-ply
a-bound	ad-vice	al-low	ap-point
a-bout	ad-vise	al-lude	ap-proach
a-broad	a-far	al-lure	ap-prove
ab-scond	af-fair	al-most	a-right
ab-solve	af-fect	a-loft	a-rise
ab-stain	af-firm	a-lone	ar-raign
ab-surd	af-fix	a-long	ar-ray
ab-use	af-flict	a-loof	ar-rears
ac-cept	af-ford	a-loud	ar-rest
ac-cess	af-fright	al-though	ar-rive
ac-cord	af-front	a-mend	af-cend
ac-count	a-foot	a-merce	a-scribe
ac-crue	a-fore	a-miss	a"side
ac-cuse	a-fraid	a-mong	a-sleep
ac-quaint	a-fresh	a-mongst	af-fault
ac-quit	a-gain	a-muse	af-say
ad-here	a-gainst	a-noint	af-sent
a-dieu	a-go	a-non	af-fert
ad-journ	a-gree	a-pace	af-fess

Words of Two Syllables.

af-sign	be-fore	be-wray	con-coct
af-sist	be-gan	be-yond	con-cur
af-size	be-gat	blas-pheme	con-demn
af-sume	be-get	bom-bast	con-dole
af-sure	be-gin	bri-gade	con-duce
af-swage	be-guile	buf-foon	con-fer
a-stray	be-half	Ca-bal	con-fers
a-thirst	be-held	car-bine	con-fide
at-tack	be-hind	ca-res	con-fine
at-tain	be-lieve	ca-reer	con-firm
at-taint	be-long	ca-shire	con-form
at-tempt	be-moan	ce-ment	con-found
at-tend	be-neath	cha ^u stise	con-front
at-test	be-queath	co-heir	con-fute
at-tire	be-reave	col-logue	con-geal
at-tract	be-reft	com-bine	con-join
a-vast	be-seech	com-mand	con-nive
a-venge	be-seem	com-mend	con-sent
a-verse	be-set	com-mit	con-sign
a-vert	be-sides	com-mode	con-sist
aug-ment	be-siege	com-pare	con-spire
a-vail	be-smear	com-pel	con-sult
a-void	be-sought	com-pile	con-strain
a-vouch	be-stead	com-plain	con-sume
au-ster	be-stir	com-plete	con-tain
a-wake	be-stow	com-port	con-temn
a-ward	be-take	com-pose	con-tend
a-ware	be-think	com-prise	con-tract
a-way	be-times	com-pute	con-trive
ba-boon	be-tray	con-ceal	con-verse
ap-tize	be-troth	con-ceit	con-vert
be-came	be-tween	con-ceive	con-vey
be-cause	be-wail	con-cern	con-vict
be-come	be-ware	con-cise	con-vince
be-fal	be-witch	con-clude	cor-rect

Words of Two Syllables.

cor-rode	de-prave	dis-patch	ex-alt
cor-rupt	de-prive	dis-pense	ex-ceed
cou-rant	de-ride	dis-perse	ex-cel
De-base	de-scant	dis-please	ex-cept
de-bate	de-scend	dis-pute	ex-cess
de-bauch	de-sert	dis-solve	ex-change
de-camp	de-serve	di st il	ex-clude
de-cay	de-sign	di st ress	ex-cuse
de-cease	de-sire	di-vest	ex-hale
de-ceit	de-sist	di-vide	ex-haust
de-ceive	de-spair	di-vine	ex-hort
de-clare	de-spise	di-vorce	ex-pect
de-cline	de-stroy	di-vulge	ex-pel
de-cree	de-tain	E-clipse	ex-pence
de-face	de-ter	eigh-teen	ex-pert
de-fame	de-tract	e-lect	ex-pire
de-fault	de-throne	em-balm	ex-plain
de-feat	de-vise	em-brace	ex-ploit
de-fence	de-voir	em-boss	ex-port
de-flour	de-vote	em-plôy	ex-pole
de-fraud	de-vour	en-camp	ex-pound
de-fray	de-vout	en-dow	ex-press
de-gree	dis-fuse	en-grave	ex-tend
de-ject	di-gest	en-joy	ex-tinct
de-lay	di-gress	e-nough	ex-tol
de-light	di-rect	e-rect	ex-tract
de-lude	dis-cern	e-scape	ex-treme
de-mand	dis-close	es-chew	Fa-tigue
de-mean	dis-creet	e-spy	fer-ment
de-mise	dis-dain	es-say	fo-ment
de-mur	dis-ease	e-state	for-bear
de-nounce	dis-grace	wi ^z ard	for-bid
de-ny	dis-guise	e-vent	for-born
de-part	dis-gust	e-vert	fore-know
de-pend	dis-join	ex-act	fore-seen

fo
fo
fo
fo
for
for
for
Ger
Ha
him
huz
Im-b
im-b
im-m
im-pa
im-pe
im-pe
im-ple
im-pl
im-por
im-por
im-pur
im-put
n-cline
n-close
n-clude
n-crease
n-croack
n-deed
n-dorse
n-duce
n-dulge
n-fer
n-flame

fore-tel	in-flict	ob-scure	pre-fume
fore-warn	in-form	ob-serve	pre-tence
for-get	in-fringe	ob-struct	pre-vail
for-give	in-fuse	ob-tain	pre-vent
for-lorn	in-graft	oc-cur	pro-ceed
for-sake	in-join	of-fence	pro-claim
for-swear	in-nate	of-fend	pro-cure
forth-with	in-quire	op-pose	pro-duce
Gen-teel	in-rol	op-press	pro-fane
Ha ^r rangue	in-sert	or-dain	pro-fess
him-self	in-sist	out-run	pro-found
huz-za	in-spect	Pa-role	pro-fuse
Im-bark	in-spire	per-ceive	pro-long
im-bibe	in-stal	per-due	pro-mote
im-mense	in-struct	per-form	pro-pose
im-part	in-sult	per-fume	pro-rogue
im-peach	in-tend	per-haps	pro-tect
im-pede	in-thral	per-mit	pro-test
im-plead	in-tire	per-plex	pro-tract
im-plore	in-treat	per-sist	pro-vide
im-port	in-trench	per-suade	pro-voke
im-pose	in-vade	per-tain	pur-sue
im-pure	in-veigh	per-vert	Re-bel
in-pute	in-vent	pol-lute	re-bound
in-cline	in-volve	por-tend	re-build
in-close	La-ment	pos-sess	re-buke
in-clude	Ma-chine	pour-tray	re-cal
in-crease	main-tain	pre-cise	re-cant
in-croach	man-kind	pre-dict	re-ceipt
in-deed	ma-nure	pre-fer	re-ceive
in-dorse	ma-ture	pre-fix	re-cess
in-duce	Neg-lect	pre-mise	re-claim
in-dulge	O-bey	pre-pare	re-cord
in-fer	ob-lige	pre-sage	re-count
in-flame	ob-scene	pre-serve	re-cruit

re-deem	re-peat	re-venge	sur-prize
re-dound	re-peal	re-verse	sur-round
re-dress	re-pel	re-view	sus-pect
re-fer	re-pent	re-vile	sus-pense
re-fine	re-pine	re-vise	sus-tain
re-flect	re-ply	re-vive	Them-selves
re-form	re-port	re-voke	thence-forth
re-frain	re-pose	re-volt	there-in
re-fresh	re-proach	re-ward	thir-teen
re-fund	re-proof	Sa-lute	through-out
re-fuse	re-prove	se-cure	tor-ment
re-fute	re-pute	se-date	tra-duce
re-gain	re-quest	se-duce	tran ^s cend
re-gard	re-quire	sin-cere	trans-fer
re-hearse	re-quite	six-teen	trans-form
re-ject	re-sent	sub-due	trans-gress
re-joice	re-serve	sub-mit	trans-late
re-lapse	re-side	sub-scribe	tre-pan
re-late	re-sign	sub-sist	Vouch-safe
re-lease	re-sist	sub-tract	Un-clean
re-lent	re-solve	sub-vert	un-done
re-lief	re-sort	suc-ceed	u-nite
re-ly	re-spect	suc-cess	un-just
re-main	re-sponse	suc-cinct	un-known
re-miss	re-store	suf-fice	un-lade
re-mit	re-strain	sug-gest	un-less
re-morse	re-sult	sup-plant	un-loose
re-mote	re-tain	sup-ply	un-ripe
re-move	re-tard	sup-port	un-taught
re-new	re-tire	sup-pose	un-til
re-nounce	re-treat	sup-press	un-wise
re-nown	re-trieve	sur-cease	up-braid
re-pair	re-turn	su-preme	up-hold
re-pay	re-veal	sur-mount	u-surp

H
hum
Stat
wort
all,
its S
the
our C
TH
Este
fence
God
of Sai
Wom
are Ri
The
Spirits
be hap
live up
ceive,
love a
That
the Val
Desires
No Tim
Delights
dore for
Heave
throne
the Fuln
the Retre
thful.

*A Praxis on the foregoing Chapter, consisting
of Words not exceeding Two Syllables.*

OF H E A V E N.

HEAVEN is the lofty Throne of God; but to describe the Glory of it is more than human Tongue can do. All the Grandeur and State we behold on Earth, is not in the least worthy to be compar'd with it. It transcends all, that we are able to think: The Beauty of its Structure, the Vastness of its Extent, and the Order of its Frame, are more than even our Conceits can fathom.

The Form of it is not so much worthy our Esteem, as what it contains. There is the Presence of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost; beside great Numbers of Saints and Angels, and of Holy Men and Women, who are gone thither before us; there are Rivers of Pleasure, and Crowns of Glory.

Tho' we cannot relate the Joys of the blessed Spirits above; yet to partake of them, and to be happy in Heaven, is the Reward of all that live upright upon Earth. All that we can conceive, and much more, will they possess, who love and serve the Lord.

That which doth further augment and enhance the Value of it, and may justly heighten our Desires to obtain it, is, that it will last for ever. No Time can finish our Joys, or consume our Delights: Nothing can ever be too much to endure for those Pleasures that endure for ever.

Heaven is the Dwelling-Place of the Elect, the Throne of the Judge, the Seat of the Lamb, the Fulness of Delight, the Abode of the Just, the Retreat of the Weary, and the Reward of the Faithful.

C H A P. IV.

Words of Three Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Words accented on the First Syllable.

A B-di-cate	a-que-duct	beau-ti-fy
ab-ro-gate	a"ra-ble	be"ne-fice
ab-so-lute	ar-chi-tect	be"ne-fit
absti-nence	ar-gu-ment	bi-got-ry
ac-ci-dence	ar-mo-ry	blun-der-buss
ac-ci-dent	ar-ro-gant	bo"di-ly
ac-cu-rate	ar-te-ry	boi-ste-rous
ac-ti-on	ar-ti-choke	bot-tom-less
ac-tu-ate	ar-ti-cle	boun-ti-ful
ad-ja-cent	at-tri-bute	bra-ve-ry
ad-ju-tant	a"va-ric	bre-vi-ty
ad-vo-cate	au-di-ble	bri-be-ry
af-fa-ble	au-di-ence	bri"gan-tine
a"go-ny	au-di-tor	bro"ther-ly
al-der-man	a"ve-nue	bul-li-on
a-li-en	au-gu-ry	bur-den-some
a"li-ment	au-tho-rize	bur-gla-ry
am-bush-ment	Ba"nish-ment	bu"ri-al
a"mi-ty	bar-ba-rism	bu"si-ness
am-ne-sity	bar-ba-rous	Ca"bi-net
a"mo-rous	bar-ri-er	cal-cu-late
an-ce"stors	bar-ri"ster	ca"pi-tal
an-ci-ent	ba"sti-on	cap-ti-ous
a"ni-mate	bat-te-ry	cap-ti-vate
ap-pe-tite	bat-tle-ment	car-di-nal
a-pri-cock	ba"che-lor	care-ful-ly

car-nal-ly	col-lo-quy	coun-te-nance
car-pen-ter	co ^m me-dy	coun-ter-feit
ca ^m fu-al	co ^m mi-cal	coun-ter-pain
ca ^m fu-ist	com-fort-lefs	cour-te-ous
ca ^m ta-logue	com-pa-ny	cour-te-fy
ca ^m te-chize	com-pe-tent	court-li-ness
ca ^m val-ry	com-pli-ment	craf-ti-ness
ca-ve-at	con-cu-bine	cre ^d di-ble
cau-te-rize	con-fe-rence	cre ^d di-tor
cau-ti-on	con-fi-dence	cri ^m mi-nal
ce ^l le-brate	con-gru-ous	cri ^t ti-cal
cen-tu-ry	con-ju-gal	cro ^c co-dile
cer-ti-fy	con-que-ror	cru-ci-fy
cham-ber-lain	con-sci-ence	cru-di-ty
cham-pi-on	con-sci-ous	cru-el-ty
cha-rac-ter	con-se-crate	cu-bi-cal
cha ^m pi-ter	con-se-quence	cu-cum-ber
cha ^m ri-ot	con-so-nant	cul-pa-ble
cha ^m ri-ty	con-sta-ble	cul-ti-vate
chi ^m val-ry	con-stan-cy	cu-ri-ous
chy ^m mi-cal	con-sti-tute	cu ^m shi-on
chy ^m mi-stry	con-ti-nence	cu ^m sto-dy
cin-na-mon	con-tra-ry	Dam-ni-fy
cir-cu-late	con-ver-sant	de-cen-cy
cir-cum-flex	co-pi-ous	de ^d di-cate
cir-cum-spect	co ^m pu-late	de-i-fy
cir-cum-stance	cor-di-al	de-i-ty
ci ^t ti-zen	cor-mo-rant	de ^d li-cate
cla ^m mo-rous	co ^m ro-ner	de ^d ni-zen
cla ^m ri-fy	cor-po-ral	de ^d pu-ty
clas-si-cal	cor-pu-lent	de ^d pre-cate
cle ^m men-cy	cost-li-ness	de ^d ro-gate
co ^d di-cil	cot-ta-ges	de ^d so-late
og-ni-zance	co ^m ve-nant	de ^d spe-rate
o ^m lo-ny	coun-sel-lor	de ^d sti-ny

de ["] sti-tute	e ["] le-vate	fe ["] ru-la
de ["] tri-ment	e ["] lo-quence	fe ["] sti-val
de-vi-ate	em-bas-fy	fic-ti-on
di-a-dem	em-bry-o	fi ["] li-al
di-a-lect	e ["] me-rald	fil-thi-ness
di-a-logue	e ["] mi-nent	fir-ma-ment
di-a-mond	em-pe-ror	fist ["] u-la
di-a-per	em-pha-sis	fool-ish-ness
di-a-ry	e ["] mu-late	fop-pe-ry
dif-fi-cult	e ["] ne-my	for-ge-ry
dif-fi-dent	e ["] ner-gy	for-ti-fy
dig-ni-ty	en-ter-prize	for-ward-ness
di ["] li-gence	en-ti-ty	frank-in-cense
di-o-cese	en-vi-ous	frau-du-lent
dis-ci-pline	e ["] qui-page	fruc-ti-fy
dis-si-pate	e ["] qui-ty	fu-gi-tive
dis-so-lute	e ["] sti-mate	func-ti-on
dis-so-nant	e ["] vi-dence	fun-da-ment
do ["] cu-ment	ex-cel-lent	fu-ne-ral
do-na-tive	ex-cre-ment	fu-ri-ous
dow-a-ger	ex-e-cute	fur-ni-ture
dra-pe-ry	ex-er-cise	fur-ri-er
drow-si-ness	ex-pi-ate	fur-the ["] rance
du-bi-ous	ex-pli-cate	Gal-le-ry
dul-ci-mer	ex-qui-site	gar-de ["] ner
dun-ge-on	ex-ta-fy	ga ["] ri-son
du-pli-cate	Fa ["] bu-lous	ge ["] ne-ral
du-ra-ble	fac-ti-on	ge ["] ne-rate
E ["] bo-ny	fa ["] cul-ty	ge ["] ne-rous
e ["] di-fice	fal-la-cy	gen-tle-man
e ["] di-fy	fal-si-ty	ge ["] nu-ine
e ["] du-cate	fa ["] mi-ly	gloo-mi-ness
e ["] le-gant	fa ["] shi-on	glu-ti-nous
e ["] le-ment	fe-al-ty	glut-ton-ous
e ["] le-phant	fer-ven-cy	gor-ge-ous

go"vern-ment	in-fa-my	le"ni-ty
gra-ci-ous	in-fan-cy	le"pro-fy
gra"du-ate	in-fi-nite	le"ve-ret
gra"ti-tude	in-flu-ence	le"vi-ty
graf-hop-per	in-ner-most	li"be-ral
gun-pow-der	in-no-cent	li"ber-tine
Hand-ker-chief	in-so-lent	li-o-nefs
har-bin-ger	in-stant-ly	lo"ga-rithm
har-mo-ny	in-sti-gate	lon-gi-tude
head-bo-rough	in-sti-tute	lu-na-tic
he"re"fy	in-stru-ment	lu"sci-ous
he"re-tic	in-tel-lect	Ma"ce-rate
he"ri-tage	in-ter-course	ma"gi-strate
hi"de-ous	in-te-rest	mag-ni-fy
hin-der-most	in-ter-val	ma"je-fty
hi"sto-ry	in-ter-view	main-te-nance
ho-li-nefs	in-ti-mate	ma"nage-ment
ho"mi-cide	in-tri-cate	ma"ni-fest
ho"mi-ly	in-vo-cate	ma"ni-fold
hor-ri-ble	i"vo-ry	man-si-on
hus-ban-dry	Jeo"par-dy	ma"nu-al
hy"po-crite	jo"cu-lar	ma"nu-script
idi-om	jo-vi-al	ma"ri-ner
idi-ot	ju"sti-fy	mar-ma-let
idle-nefs	Ka"len-dar	mar-ti-al
in-no-ble	kil-der-kin	mar-ve-lous
in-no-rant	kinf-wo-man	mas-cu-line
im-mi-tate	La"by-rinth	mas-sa-cre
im-mi-nent	la-i-ty	ma"ste-ry
im-ple-ment	lar-ce-ny	ma-tri-cide
im-po-tent	la"ti-tude	me-di-ate
im-pre-cate	le"che-ry	me"di-cine
im-pu-dent	le"ga-cy	me"di-tate
im-ci-dent	le"gi-ble	me"lo-dy
im-li-gent	le-gi-on	me"mo-ry

men-di-cant	night-in-gale	Pa"ci-fy
men-stru-ous	no"mi-nate	pal-li-ate
men-ti-on	no"ta-ble	pa-pa-cy
mer-chan-dize	no"ta-ry	pa"ra-dise
mer-ci-ful	no"ti-fy	pa"ra-dox
mes-sen-ger	no"vel-ty	pa"ra-graph
mi"li-tant	nou"rish-ment	pa"ral-lel
mil-li-on	nu-me-rous	pa"ra-phrase
mi"ne-ral	nun-ne-ry	pa-ra-site
mi"ni-ster	nup-ti-al	par-ri-cide
mi"ra-cle	nu-tri-ment	pa"ri-ty
mi"se-ry	Ob-du-rate	par-ti-al
mi"ti-gate	ob-se-quy	par-ti-cle
mo"de-rate	ob-so-lete	pas-si-on
mol-li-fy	ob-sta-cle	pa-ti-ence
mo"nu-ment	ob-sti-nate	pau-ci-ty
mor-ti-fy	ob-vi-ous	pe"da-gogue
mo-ti-on	o"cu-list	pe"di-gree
moun-te-bank	o-ce-an	pe"li-can
mourn-ful-ly	o-di-ous	pe"nal-ty
mul-ti-ply	of-fi-cer	pe"ne-trate
mul-ti-tude	o"mi-nous	pe"nu-ry
mu-si-cal	o"ni-ons	per-ju-ry
mu-ta-ble	o"pe-rate	per-pe-trate
mu-ti-ny	op-po-site	per-qui-site
mu-tu-al	o"pu-lent	per-se-cute
my"ri-ad	o"ra-cle	per-ti-nent
my"ste-ry	o"ra-tor	pe"sti-lence
Nar-ra-tive	or-na-ment	pe"tu-lant
na-ti-on	or-tho-dox	pi"ge-on
na"tu-ral	of-fi-frage	pi-e-ty
na"vi-gate	o"ther-wise	pin-na-cle
naugh-ti-ness	o-ver-sight	plen-ti-ful
neg-li-gent	out-law-ry	po-e-try
ne"ther-most	out-ward-ly	po"li-cy

po"li-tic	pro"spe-rous	re"qui-site
pon-de-rous	pro"sti-tute	re"si-due
po-pe-ry	pro"te-stant	re"tro-grade
po"pu-lar	pro"ven-der	re"ve-rend
po"pu-lous	psal-te-ry	ri"bal-dry
por-ti-on	punc-tu-al	righ-te-ous
pos-si-ble	pu"nish-ment	ri"vu-let
po"si-tive	pu-ri-fy	roy-al-ty
po-ten-tate	pu-ri-ty	ru-di-ments
po"ver-ty	pu-tri-fy	ru-mi-nate
prac-ti-cal	py"ra-mid	Sa"cra-ment
pre-am-ble	Qua-dran-gle	sa"cri-fice
pre"ci-ous	qua"li-fy	sa"cri-lege
pre"ci-pice	qua"li-ty	sa"la-ry
pre"ju-dice	quan-ti-ty	sa"li-vate
pre"la-cy	que"ru-lous	fanc-ti-fy
pre"si-dent	que"sti-on	sa"ra-band
pre"va-lent	quint-ef-sence	sa-ti-ate
pre-vi-ous	quo-ti-ent	sa"tis-fy
ri"mi-tive	Ra-di-ant	sa-vi-our
rin-ci-pal	ra"di-cal	sa-vo-ry
rin-ci-ple	ra-di-us	scor-pi-on
ri"so-ner	ra-pi-er	scrip-tu-ral
ri"vi-lege	ra-ri-ty	scru-pu-lous
ri"vi-ly	ra"ve-nous	scru-ti-ny
ro-ba-ble	re"com-pence	scul-li-on
ro"bi-ty	rec-ti-fy	se-cre-cy
ro"di-gy	re"gi-cide	sec-ti-on-
ro"fi-gate	re"gi-ment	se"cu-lar
ro"ge-ny	re-gi-on	se-ni-or
ro"pa-gate	re"gi-ster	sen-su-al
ro-per-ty	re"gu-lar	sen-si-ble
ro-phe-cy	re"me-dy	sen-si-tive
ro-se-cute	re"pro-bate	se"pa-rate
ro-se-lyte	re-qui-em	se-pul-chre

fe-ri-ous	fuf-fra-gan	tym-pa-ny
fer-je-ant	fum-ma-ry	ty ["] pi-cal
fer-vi-tor	fup-ple-ment	ty-ran-nize
fer-vi-tude	fup-pi-ant	Va-can-cy
fe ["] ve-ral	fup-pi-cant	va ["] cu-um
fig-ni-fy	fur-cin-gle	va ["] ga-bond
fi ["] mi-le	fure-ti-ship	va ["] li-ant
fin-gu-lar	fur-ro-gate	va ["] ni-ty
fi ["] ni-fter	fu ["] fte-nance	va-ri-ance
fi ["] tu-ate	fy ["] ca-more	va-ri-ous
flip-pe-ry	fy ["] co-phant	ve-he-ment
fo ["] phi-fter	fyl-lo-gifm	ven-di-ble
for-ce-ry	fym-pa-thize	ve ["] ne-ry
fol-di-er	fym-pa-thy	ven-ge-ance
footh-fay-er	fy ["] na-gogue	ve-ni-al
spa ["] ni-el	Te-di-ous	ve ["] no-mous
fpe ["] ci-al	tem-pe rance	ver-de-greafe
fpe ["] ci-fy	tem-po-rize	ve ["] ri-ly
fpe ["] ci-ment	ten-den-cy	ve ["] ri-ty
fpec-ta-cle	ten-der-ness	ve ["] te-ran
fpu-ri-ous	ter-ri-ble	vic-to-ry
fqui-nan-cy	ter-ti-an	vic-tu-als
fsta-ti-on	te ["] fsta-ment	vi ["] gi-lant
ffig-ma-tize	te ["] f-fi-fy	vil-lai-ny
fsto ["] ma-cher	the-o-ry	vi ["] li-fy
ftra ["] ta-gem	ti ["] tu-lar	vin-di-cate
ftraw-ber-ry	to ["] le-rate	vi ["] ne-gar
ftrē ["] nu-ous	trac-ta-ble	vi-o-late
fthu-di-ous	tra ["] gi-cal	vi-o-lence
fthu-pi-fy	trea ["] che-rous	vi-o-lent
fub-fe-quent	tri ["] ni-ty	vir-gi-nals
fub-fi-dy	tri ["] vi-al	vir-tu-ous
fub-ti-l-ty	tur-bu-lent	vi ["] fi-ble
fuc-cef-for	tur-pen-tine	vi ["] fi-on
fuf-fo-cate	tur-pi-tude	vi ["] ti-ous

Words of Three Syllables.

41

vi ^{tr} i-ol	u-ni-verse	wick-ed-ness
Ul-ti-mate	u-su-al	wi ^d ow-er
un-der-ling	u-su-rer	wi ^d ow-hood
unc-ti-on	u-su-ry	wil-der-ness
u-ni-corn	ut-te-rance	won-der-ful
u-ni-on	Way-fa-ring	work-man-ship
u-ni-ty	wea-ri-ness	wretch-ed-ness

T A B L E II.

Words accented on the middle Syllable.

A -ban-don	an-cho-vy	co-he-rent
a-bo ^l ish	an-noy-ance	com-port-ment
a-bor-tive	a-part-ment	con-fi ^s cate
a-bun-dance	a-po ^s tate	con-jec-ture
a-bu-five	ap-pa ^r el	con-junc-ture
ac-cep-tance	ap-point-ment	con-fi ^s der
ac-com-plice	ap-pren-tice	con-sump-tive
ac-com-plish	af-fa ^s sin	con-tem-plate
ac-know-ledge	af-sem-ble	con-tent-ment
ac-quain-tance	af-su-rance	con-ti ⁿ ue
ad-mo ⁿ ish	a-fo ⁿ ish	con-tri ^b ute
ad-van-tage	a-sun-der	con-tri-vance
ad-ven-ture	a-tone-ment	cor-rec-tor
ad-vi ^s ing	at-ten-tive	cor-ro-sive
ad-vow-son	at-tor-ney	cor-rupt-ness
a-gree-ment	au-then-tic	De-can-ter
al-be-it	Bal-co-ny	de-cre ^p it
al-low-ance	bra-va-do	de-co-rum
al-migh-ty	Ca-the-dral	de-fen-sive
al-lea ^d y	clan-de ^s tine	de-fi-ance
a-maze-ment	co-e-qual	de-lin-quent

C

de-li"ver	en-fran-chise	in-cum-bent
de-mo"lish	en-large-ment	in-dict-ment
de-mon-strate	e-nor-mous	in-dul-gent
de-par-ture	en-sam-ple	in-ter-nal
de-struc-tive	en-vi-ron	in-for-mer
de-ter-mine	e-pis-tle	in-ha"bit
dic-ta-tor	e-spou-sals	in-he-rent
di-mi"nish	e-sta-blish	in-he"rit
dis-a"ster	e-ter-nal	in-hi"bit
dis-ci-ple	ex-ac-tor	in-fi"pid
dis-co-ver	ex-a"mine	in-tan-gle
dis-junc-tive	ex-hi"bit	in-ter-nal
dis-fi"gure	ex-pli"cit	in-ter-pret
dis-ho"nest	ex-ter-nal	in-te"state
di-ho"nour	ex-tin-guish	in-te"stine
dis-plea"sure	ex-tir-pate	in-trin-sic
dis-qui-et	ex-trin-sic	in-va"lid
dis-sem-ble	Fan-ta"stic	in-vei-gle
dis-tinct-ly	for-bear-ance	Lieu-te-nant
dil-trib-ute	for-bid-den	Ma-lig-nant
di-vi-ner	Gra-na-do	ma"ri-time
di-vorce-ment	Hence-for-ward	ma-ter-nal
di-ur-nal	I-de-a	me-cha"nic
do-me"stic	il-lu"strate	mis-chie-vous
E-le"ven	im-bel-lish	Noc-tur-nal
em-bar-go	im-mor-tal	O-bei-sance
em-bez-zle	im-par-lance	ob-ser-vance
em-broi-der	im-pli"cit	oc-cur-rence
e-mer-gent	im-post-hume	of-fen-sive
em-ploy-ment	in-car-nate	out-lan-dish
en-a"mel	in-cen-tive	Pome-gra"na
en-coun-ter	in-chant-ment	port-man-teau
en-cou"rage	in-clo-sure	por-trai-ture
en-dea-vour	in-clu-sive	pre-ce-dent
e-ner-vate	in-cul-cate	pre-sump-t

Words of Three Syllables.

43

pro-hi ["] bit	sub-mis-five	un-fru-gal
pu-is-fant	Tar-pau-lin	un-fruit-ful
Re-lin-quish	te ["] sta-tor	un-god-ly
re-main-der	to-bac-co	un-ho-ly
re-mem-ber	to-ge ["] ther	un-just-ly
re-mon-strance	trans-pa-rent	un-learn-ed
re-ple ["] nish	tri-bu-nal	un-mind-ful
re-ple ["] vin	Vice-ge-rent	un-ru-ly
re-se-m-ble	vin-dic-tive	un-skil-ful
re-ti ["] nue	Un-cer-tain	un-sta-ble
re-ve ["] nue	un-co ["] ver	un-thank-ful
Se-du-cers	un-e-qual	un-time-ly
se-que ["] ster	un-feign-ed	un-wor-thy
spec-ta-tor	un-faith-ful	u-ten-sil

T A B L E III.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

A C-qui-esce	cor-re ["] spond	in-ter-cede
af-ter-wards	coun-ter-mand	in-ter-cept
ala-mode	coun-ter-mine	in-ter-pose
am-bu ["] scade	coun-ter-vail	in-ter-vene
ap-per-tain	De-o-dand	in-tro-duce
ap-pre-hend	dis-al-low	Ma-ca-roone
Cap-a-pee	dis-an-nul	ma-ga-zine
ca-val-cade	dis-ap-point	mas-que-rade
ci-cum-cise	do ["] mi-neer	O-ver-charge
ci-cum-scribe	En-ter-tain	o-ver-drive
ci-cum-vent	ex-pe-dite	o-ver-flow
en-pre-hend	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-laid
de-descend	im-por-tune	o-ver-past

o-ver-seer	re-in-force	there-up-on
o-ver-spread	ren-dez-vous	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-thrown	re ⁿ par-tee	vo ⁿ lun-teer
o-ver-whelm	re ⁿ pre-hend	Un-der-mine
Pa ⁿ ra-mount	re ⁿ pre-sent	Where-un-to
per-se-vere	Se ⁿ re-nade	where-with-al
Re ⁿ col-lect	se ⁿ ven-teen	Ye ⁿ ster-day
re ⁿ con-cile	There-un-to	ye ⁿ ster-night

A P R A X I S

On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

OF CONTENTMENT.

THink no Man happy, because he outwardly appears so. What! though Providence has largely endowed him, and Fortune seems fawningly to court him; suppose him blest with plentiful Stores, his Substance daily increasing, and every Enterprize successful; the World affords no Joy, that he possesses not, and his Days seem one continued Scene of Happiness; yet still his Bliss may not be *Sterling*, and there may be some *Allay*, that may give an Abridgment to his Happiness. His Mind may be unquiet; many anxious Thoughts may privately gnaw upon his Vitals, and utterly overthrow the conceited Idea of Joy.

No Station in this World can afford us un-mixed Pleasures; I will therefore neither envy, nor wish for the Happiness I see, lest, with it, I meet those Miseries, that lie obscure, and may bring me to Repentance for my unbounded and wretched Desires.

All earthly Enjoyments are attended with something that mightily lessens our Joys; the Head that wears a Crown is filled with more Disquiet, than the Breast of a Commoner; and a mean Shepherd may enjoy a greater Portion of Contentment, than the wealthiest and most powerful Monarch.

If Men could plainly distinguish, and perceive the secret Misfortunes of their Neighbours, few would be desirous to change Stations with them.

O merciful God! give us the Blessing of Sedateness of Mind; then shall we be happy in every Circumstance of Life.

C H A P. V.

Words of Four Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Words accented on the First Syllable.

A bro-ga-ting	com-mis-sa-ry	di ^{li} -gent-ly
ac-ces-sa-ry	com-pe-ten-cy	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a ^{gri} -mo-ny	com-pa-ra-ble	e ^{le} -gan-cy
a ^{la} -ba ^{ster}	com-pli-ca-ted	e ^{li} -gi ^{ble}
a-li-e-nate	con-fi ^{sto} -ry	e ^{vi} -dent-ly
al-le-go-ry	con-ti-nen-cy	ex-cel-len-cy
a-mi-a-ble	con-tro-ver-sy	ex-em-pla-ry
a ^{mi} -ca-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	ex-o-ra-ble
an-ti-qua-ry	cor-ri-gi-ble	Fi ^{gu} -ra-tive
ar-bi-tra-ry	cor-pu-len-cy	for-mi-da-ble
e ^{ne} -fit-ing	cor-rup-ti-ble	Ge ^{ne} -ral-ly
a ^{ter} -pil-lar	co ^{vet} -ous-ness	glo-ri-ous-ly
a ^{re} -mo-ny	cu-ri-ous-ly	Ha ^{ber} -dash-er
a ^{ri} -ta-ble	De ^{li} -ca-cy	he ^{te} -ro-dox
com-for-ra-ble	de ^{spi} -ca-ble	ho ^{nou} -ra-ble

ho"spi-ta-ble	Na"tu-ral-ly	fo-ci-a-ble
Ig-no-mi-ny	na"vi-ga-ble	fo"li-ta-ry
in-no-cen-cy	ne"cef-fa-ry	fum-ma-ri-ly
in-ven-to-ry	ne-cro-man-cy	Ta"ber-na-cle
ju-di-ca-ture	O"ra-to-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
La"pi-da-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny	te"sti-mo-ny
le-gis-la-tive	pe-remp-to-ry	to"le-ra-ble
li"be-ral-ly	pre-mu-ni-re	trans-i-to-ry
Ma"le-fac"tor	pur-ga-to-ry	tri"bu-ta-ry
mar-vel-lous-ly	Ra-ti-o-nal	tur-bu-len-cy
ma"tri-mo-ny	rea-son-a-ble	Va"li-ant-ly
me"lan-cho-ly	re-frac-to-ry	va-ri-a-ble
me"mo-ra-ble	right-e-ous-ness	ve"ge-ta-ble
mer-ce-na-ry	Sa"la-man-der	ve-he-ment-ly
mi"li-ta-ry	fanc-tu-a-ry	ve"ne-ra-ble
mi"se-ra-ble	fe"cre-ta-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mo-de-rate-ly	fe"pa-ra-tist	vi"gi-lan-cy
mo"na-ste-ry	fe"ve-ral-ly	vo"lun-ta-ry

TABLE II.

Words accented on the Second Syllable.

A B-bre-vi-ate	ad-mi"ni-ster	al-le-gi-ance
a-bi"li-ty	ad-mis-si-on	al-lu-si-on
a-bo"mi-nate	ad-op-ti-on	am-bas-sa-dor
a-bun-dant-ly	ad-ver-ten-cy	am-bi"gu-ous
ac-ce"le-rate	ad-ver-tise-ment	am-bi-ti-on
ac-ces-si-ble	a-dul-te-rate	am-phi"bi-ous
ac-com-mo-date	af-fec-ti-on	a-na"lo-gy
a-ci"di-ty	af-flic-ti-on	a-na"ly-sis
ac-ti"vi-ty	af-fi"ni-ty	a-na"to-mize
ad-di-ti-on	a-la"cri-ty	a-na"to-my

an-ge ^{ll} -cal	ca-no ⁿⁱ -cal	con-ca ^{vi} -ty
an-ni-hi ^{late}	ca-pa ^{ci} -ty	con-cep-ti-on
an-ti ^{qui} -ty	ca-pi ^{tu} -late	con-clu-si-on
an-ti ^{pa} -thy	ca-pri ^{ci} -ous	con-cu-pis-cence
a-po ^{ca} -lypse	cap-ti ^{vi} -ty	con-cus-si-on
a-po ^{lo} -gy	ce-le ^{ri} -ty	con-di ^{ti} -on
a-po ^{sta} -fy	ce-le ^{sti} -al	con-fec-ti-on
a-po ^{sta} -tize	cen-so-ri-ous	con-fe ^{de} -rate
a-po ^{sto} -lic	cen-tu-ri-on	con-fes-si-on
ap-pa ^{ri} -tor	cer-ti ^{fi} -cate	con-for-mi-ty
ap-pel-la-tive	ces-sa-ti-on	con-fu-si-on
ap-pro-pri-ate	cha-me-le-on	con-gra ^{tu} -late
ap-pur-te-nance	chi-rur-ge-on	con-gru-i-ty
ar-bi ^{tra} -ment	cir-cum-fe-rence	con-junc-ti-on
ar-ti ^{cu} -late	col-la ^{te} -ral	con-spi ^{cu} -ous
ar-ti ^{fi} -cer	col-la-ti-on	con-spi ^{ra} -cy
ar-til-le-ry	col-lec-ti-on	con-spi ^{ra} -tor
a ^{sper} -fi-on	col-le-gi-ate	con-struc-ti-on
af-fas-fi-nate	com-bu ^{sti} -ble	con-sump-ti-on
af-fi ^{du} -ous	co-me-di-an	con-ta-gi-on
af-so-ci-ate	com-me ^{mo} -rate	con-ta ^{mi} -nate
af-sump-ti-on	com-mis-si-on	con-ten-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	com-mo-di-ous	con-ti ^{nu} -ance
at-te ^{nu} -ate	com-mo ^{di} -ty	con-trac-ti-on
au-da-ci-ous	com-mu-ni-cate	con-tri ^{ti} -on
au-tho ^{ri} -ty	com-mu-ni-on	con-ve-ni-ent
Bar-ba-ri-an	com-pa ⁿⁱ -on	con-ver-si-on
bar-ba ^{ri} -ty	com-pas-si-on	con-vic-ti-on
be-a ^{ti} -fy'd	com-pen-di-ous	con-vul-si-on
be-a ^{ti} -tude	com-pe ^{ti} -tor	cor-po-re-al
be-ha-vi-our	com-plex-i-on	cor-rec-ti-on
be-ne ^{fi} -cence	com-po ^{si} -tor	cor-ro ^{bo} -rate
be-ne ^{vo} -lence	com-pres-si-on	cor-rup-ti-on
bi-tu-mi-nous	com-pul-si-on	cre-a-ti-on
Ca-la ^{mi} -ty	com-punc-ti-on	cre-du-li-ty

Dam-na-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ex-a ^h spe-rate
de-bi ^h li-ty	di-ver-si-ty	ex-clu-si-on
de-cen-ni-al	di-vi ^h si-on	ex-em-pli-fy
de-ci ^h si-on	Ef-fec-tu-al	ex-emp-ti-on
de-coc-ti-on	ef-fe ^h mi-nate	ex-hi-la-rate
de-fec-ti-on	ef-fi ^h ci-ent	ex-o ^h ne-rate
de-fi ^h ci-ent	ef-flu-vi-um	ex-or-bi-tant
de-ge ^h ne-rate	ef-fu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on
de-jec-ti-on	e-gre-gi-ous	ex-pe-di-ent
de-lec-ta-ble	e-jec-ti-on	ex-pe-ri-ence
de-li ^h be-rate	e-la ^h bo-rate	ex-pe ^h ri-ment
de-li ^h ci-ous	e-lec-ti-on	ex-po ^h si-tor
de-li ^h ne-ate	e-ma ^h scu-late	ex-pres-si-on
de-li ^h ver-ance	em-broi-de ^h rer	ex-pul-si-on
de-lu-si-on	e-mis-si-on	ex-te ^h nu-ate
de-mo-ni-ac	em-pha-ti-cal	ex-te-ri-or
de-po ^h pu-late	en-co-mi-um	ex-tor-ti-on
de-pres-si-on	en-thu-si-asm	ex-trac-ti-on
de-ri ^h si-on	e-nor-mi-ty	ex-tra-va-gant
de-scrip-ti-on	e-pi ^h sco-pal	ex-tre ^h mi-ty
de-ser-ti-on	e-pi ^h to-mize	ex-u-be-rant
de-struc-ti-on	e-qua ^h li-ty	Fa-ci ^h li-ty
de-ter-mi-nate	e-qui ^h va-lent	fal-la-ci-ous
de-trac-ti-on	e-qui ^h vo-cal	fa-mi ^h li-ar
de-vo-ti-on	e-qui ^h vo-cate	fan-ta ^h sti-cal
dex-te ^h ri-ty	e-ra ^h di-cate	fe-ro ^h ci-ty
dis-fu-si-on	er-ro-ne-ous	fer-ti ^h li-ty
di-gres-si-on	e-rup-ti-on	fe ^h sti ^h vi-ty
di-men-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	fi-de ^h li-ty
di-mi ^h nu-tive	e-ter-ni-ty	foun-da-ti-on
di-rec-ti-on	e-the-re-al	fra-gi ^h li-ty
dis-cre ^h ti-on	e-va ^h cu-ate	fru-i ^h ti-on
dis-cus-si-on	e-va ^h po-rate	Gar-ru-li-ty
dis-ho ^h ne-sly	e-va-si-on	gram-ma ^h ti-cal
dis-sen-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	Har-mo-ni-ous

hu-ma ⁿ i-ty	in-fec-ti-ous	Ma-gi ^c i-a
hu-mi ^l i-ty	in-fe-ri-or	mag-ni ^f i-cence
hy-dro ^p i-cal	in-ge-ni-ous	ma-le ^v o-lent
hy-po ^c ri-sy	in-he ^r i-tance	ma-li ^c i-ous
hy-po ^t he-sis	i ⁿ i ^q ui-ty	ma-te-ri-al
I-den-ti-ty	i ⁿ i ^t i-ate	ma-tri ^c u-late
i-do ^l a-trous	in-junc-ti-on	ma-tu-ri-ty
il-li ^t e-rate	in-ju-ri-ous	me-lo-di-ous
il-lu-mi-nate	in-scrip-ti-on	me-ri ^d i-an
il-lu ^f tri-ous	in-scru-ta-ble	mi-li ^t i-a
im-ma ^c u-late	in-fi ⁿ u-ate	mor-ta ^l i-ty
im-me-di-ate	in-spec-ti-on	mu-ni ^f i-cent
im-mer-sion	in-struc-ti-on	mu-fi ^c i-an
im-mu-nity	in-te ^g ri-ty	Nar-ra-ti-on
im-mu-ta-ble	in-tel-li-gence	na-ti ^v i-ty
im-par-ti-al	in-ten-ti-on	no-bi ^l i-ty
im-pe ^d i-ment	in-te-ri-or	no-to ^r i-ous
im-pe-ri-ous	in-va-si-on	O-be-di-ence
im-per-ti-nent	in-ven-ti-on	ob-jec-ti-on
im-pe ^r tu-ous	in-ve ^t e-rate	ob-la-ti-on
im-pla-ca-ble	in-vi-o-late	ob-li ^t e-rate
im-por-tu-nate	in-vi ^f i-ble	ob-li ^v i-on
im-po ^v e-rish	i-ro ⁿ i-cal	ob-nox-i-ous
im-pref-sion	ir-re ^g u-lar	ob-scu-ri-ty
im-pu-ni-ty	ir-re ^v e-rent	ob-struc-ti-on
in-ces-sant-ly	ir-rup-ti-on	oc-ca-si-on
in-ci ^f i-on	Ju-di ^c i-al	œ-co ⁿ o-my
in-con-gru-ous	ju-di ^c i-ous	of-fi ^c i-ous
in-cor-po-rate	La-bo-ri-ous	om-ni ^p o-tent
in-de ^f i-nite	las-ci ^v i-ous	om-ni ^f ci-ent
in-de ^l i-ble	le-gi ^t i-mate	o-pi ⁿ i-on
in-dem-ni-fy	li-cen-ti-ate	op-pref-si-on
in-dem-ni-ty	li-cen-ti-ous	op-pro-bri-ous
in-du ^f tri-o-u	lieu-te ⁿ an-cy	o-ra-ti-on
in-ef-fa-ble	li-ti ^g i-ous	ori ^g i-nal

out-ra-ge-ous	pro-di"gi-ous	fa-ti-e-ty
Par-ti"cu-lar	pro-fes-si-on	fe-cu-ri-ty
par-ti"ti-on	pro-ge"ni-tor	fe-di"ti-on
pa-the"ti-cal	pro-por-ti-on	fe-ve"ri-ty
pa-vi"li-on	pro-pri-e-ty	fi-mi"li-tude
pe-cu-li-ar	pro"spe"ri-ty	sim-pli"ci-ty
pe-nu-ri-ous	pro-vin-ci-al	fin-ce"ri-ty
per-di"ti-on	pro-vi"si-on	so-bri-e-ty
per-fec-ti-on	punc-ti"li-o	so-ci-e-ty
per-fi"di-ous	pur-ga-ti-on	so-lem-ni-ty
per-ni"ci-ous	Qua-ter-ni-on	sub-jec-ti-on
per-pe"tu-al	quo-ti"di-an	sub-mis-si-on
per-plex-i-ty	Re-bel-li-on	sub-scrip-ti-on
per-spi"cu-ous	re-cep-ta-cle	sub-ser-vi-ent
per-sua-si-on	re-cep-ti-on	sub-stan-ti-al
pe-ti"ti-on	re-ci"pro-cal	sub-trac-ti-on
phi-lo"so-pher	re-demp-ti-on	sub-ver-si-on
phy-si"ci-an	re-din-te-grate	suc-cel-si-on
pol-lu-ti-on	re-flex-i-on	suf-fi"ci-ent
pos-ses-si-on	re-ge"ne-rate	sta-bi"li-ty
po-si"ti-on	re-jec-ti-on	su-pre"ma-cy
po"ste"ri-ty	re-i"te-rate	Tau-to"lo-gy
po"sti"li-on	re-la-ti-on	tem-pe"stu-ous
po-ten-ti-al	re-li"gi-on	ter-re"stri-al
pre-ci"pi-tate	re-luc-tan-cy	tra-di"ti-on
pre-de"sti-nate	re-mis-si-on	tran-quil-li-ty
pre-dic-ti-on	re-spon-si-ble	trans-gres-si-on
pre-do"mi-nate	re-sto"ra-tive	trans-la-ti-on
pre-e"mi-nence	re-stric-ti-on	tri-en-ni-al
pre-pa"ra-tive	re-ten-ti-on	tu-i"ti-on
pre-po"ste-rous	re-ta"li-ate	tu-mul-tu-ous
pre-ro"ga-tive	rhe-to"ri-cal	ty-ran-ni-cal
pres-by"te-ry	ri-di"cu-lous	Va-ca-ti-on
pre-scrip-ti-on	Sa-ga"ci-ty	va-cu-i-ty
pre-sump-tu-ous	sa"va-ti-on	ve-ne-re-al

ve
ve
ve
vi

A
a-g
a"na
ap-p
ar-b
Bar
Co-a
com
cor-n
Dis-i
dis-c
For-
How
In-ter
in-ter
Ma-t

Le"ge

Words of Four Syllables.

51

ve-ra ["] ci-ty	vic-to-ri-ous	U-bi ["] qui-ty
ver-mi ["] li-on	vir-gi ["] ni-ty	un-cer-tain-ty
vex-a-ti-on	vi-va ["] ci-ty	un-righ-te-ous
vi-cif-fi-tude	vo-lup-tu-ous	ux-o-ri-ous

T A B L E III.

Words accented on the Third Syllable.

A ["] da-man-tine	ma-ra-ve-dis
af-fi-da-vit	me ["] lan-cho ["] lic
a-gri-cul-ture	me-mo-ran-dum
a ["] na-bap-tist	mis-ad-ven-ture
ap-pre-hen-sive	me-ta-mor-phose
ar-bi-tra-tor	No-men-cla-tor
Bar-ri-ca-do	Om-ni-pre-sent
Co-ad-ju-tor	or-na-men-tal
com-pre-hen-sive	Pa-tro-ny ["] mic
cor-re-spon-dent	pe-do-bap-tism
Dis-in-he ["] rit	per-ad-ven-ture
dis-con-ti ["] nue	per-se-ve-rance
For-ni-ca-tor	pre-de-ces-sor
How-so-e ["] ver	Sa-cer-do-tal
In-ter-lo-per	fu-do-ri ["] fic
in-ter-mix-ture	up-ple-men-tal
Ma-the-ma ["] tics	Who-so-e ["] ver

On the last Syllable.

Le ["] ger-de-main	Ne ["] ver-the-less
-----------------------------	------------------------------

A P R A X I S

On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Syllables.

O F R E L I G I O N.

A School-Boy, entering upon his Learning, imagines it a Work of great Difficulty, that it will require Abundance of Labour and Care, that the Procedure must cost him much Pains, beside the Fear of losing many and delightful Hours of Play. He is very loth to begin; all the Persuasions, Advice, or Threatenings of his Master are irksome to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the Advantages, which he will gain by good Tuition, it appears with a more delightful Prospect; he will relinquish all Joys and youthful Sports to arrive at some Perfection in Learning; each Author affords him new Delights, and therein he places his chiefeſt Contentment,

So it is with moſt Men. Being adviſed to a religious Courſe, they imagine it a terrible Taſk impoſſible to be undergone, and that they ſhall never go through with it; that it will rob them of all their darling Pleaſures, and deprive them of all their beloved Enjoyments. This makes them very loth to ſet about it; they think it too ſevere, and full only of Aſterity; the Way ſeems very rugged and troubleſome, and they are unwilling to travel in that Path; but if they once conquer the Reluctancy of their ſenſual Appetites, and overthrow their Obſtructions; if they but once begin to be ſenſible of

the pernicious Consequences of their Mistake, thence-forward they meet the most ravishing Delights. Then Religion seems truly pleasant and agreeable; Practice removes the Difficulty, and makes the dreaded Labour easy; they would not then quit their present State for all the transitory Enjoyments the World can afford. Then they acknowledge, that its Beginning only is laborious, its Continuance pleasant, and its End the truest Felicity.

N. B. See more Lessons in the Appendix.

C H A P. VI.

Words of Five Syllables.

T A B L E I.

Words accented on the Second Syllable.

A -bo"mi-na-ble	ex-tra"va-gan-cy
am-bi"ti-ous-ly	ex-u-be-ran-cy
a-po"the-ca-ry	Har-mo-ni-ous-ly
aux-i"li-a-ry	he-re"di-ta-ry
Com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Im-me-di-ate-ly
con-fec-ti-o-ner	in-cen-di-a-ry
con-fe"de-ra-cy	in-con-ti-nen-cy
con-temp-tu-ous-ly	in-cor-rup-ti-ble
con-ti"nu-al-ly	in-e"vi-ta-ble
con-tri"bu-ta-ry	in-ex-o-ra-ble
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-i"mi-ta-ble
Dis-cre"di-ta-ble	in-nu-me-ra-ble
dis-fi"ci-en-cy	in-su-pe-ra-ble
dis-gre-gi-ous-ly	ir-re"pa-ra-ble
dis-pe"ci-al-ly	ir-re"vo-ca-ble
dis-tor-ti-o-ner	

Las-ci"vi-ous-ness
 le-gi"ti-ma-cy
 No-to-ri-ous-ly
 O-ri"gi-nal-ly
 Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
 per-pe"tu-al-ly
 pro-tho"no-ta-ry

Re-po"si-to-ry
 Un-ne"ces-sa-ry
 un-rea-son-a-ble
 un-mea-su-ra-ble
 un-pro"fi-ta-ble
 un-righ-te-ous-ness
 un-se"pa-ra-ble

TABLE II.

Words accented on the middle Syllable.

AB-di-ca-ti-on
 a"ca-de"mi-cal
 ac-cep-ta-ti-on
 ac-qui-fi"ti-on
 ad-mi-ra-ti-on
 ad-mo-ni"ti-on
 a"do-ra-ti-on
 a"du-la-ti-on
 af-fa-bi"li-ty
 af-fec-ta-ti-on
 al-le-ga-ti-on
 al-le-go"ri-cal
 am-bi-gu-i-ty
 am-mu-ni"ti-on
 am-pu-ta-ti-on
 a"na-the"ma-tize
 a"ni-mo"fi-ty
 an-ni-ver-sa-ry
 an-no-ta-ti-on
 ap-pa-ri"ti-on

ap-pel-la-ti-on
 af-fi-du-i-ty
 a"stro-lo"gi-cal
 a"stro-no"mi-cal
 a"va-ri"ci-ous
 Be-a-ti"fi-cal
 be"ne-dic-ti-on
 be"ne-fi"ci-al
 Ca"sti-ga-ti-on
 ce"le-bra-ti-on
 ce"re-mo-ni-al
 cir-cu-la-ti-on
 cir-cum-ci"fi-on
 cir-cum-spec-ti-on
 co-es-sen-ti-al
 com-bi-na-ti-on
 com-mi-na-ti-on
 com-pe-ti"ti-on
 com-pre-hen-si-ble
 com-pre-hen-si-on

con-de-scen-fi-on
con-fla-gra-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on
con-gre-ga-ti-on
con-ju-ra-ti-on
con-se-cra-ti-on
con-so-la-ti-on
con-stel-la-ti-on
con-ster-na-ti-on
con-sti-tu-ti-on
con-sul-ta-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on
con-tra-dic-ti-on
con-trib-u-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous
con-tu-me-li-ous
con-ver-sa-ti-on
co["]pu-la-ti-on
co["]ro-na-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on
De["]cla-ma-ti-on
de["]cla-ra-ti-on
de["]di-ca-ti-on
de["]fa-ma-ti-on
de["]fi-ni["]ti-on
de-mo-cra["]ti-cal
de-mon-stra-ti-on
de["]po-fi["]ti-on
de["]pri-va-ti-on
de["]pu-ta-ti-on
de["]ri-va-ti-on
de["]so-la-ti-on
de["]spe-ra-ti-on
de-va["]sta-ti-on
li-a-bo["]li-cal

dis-o-be-di-ent
dis-pen-sa-ti-on
dis-po-fi["]ti-on
dis-so-lu-ti-on
di["]stri-bu-ti-on
di["]vi-na-ti-on
do["]mi-na-ti-on
E["]du-ca-ti-on
ef-fi-ca-ci-ous
e["]lo-cu-ti-on
e["]mu-la-ti-on
e["]pi-de["]mi-cal
e-qua-ni-mi-ty
e["]sti-ma-ti-on
ex-com-mu-ni-cate
ex-e-cra-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on
ex-ha-la-ti-on
ex-hi-bi["]ti-on
ex-hor-ta-ti-on
ex-pec-ta-ti-on
ex-pe-di["]ti-on
ex-pi-ra-ti-on
ex-pla-na-ti-on
ex-po-fi["]ti-on
Fer-men-ta-ti-on
for-ni-ca-ti-on
Ge["]ne-ra-ti-on
ge["]ne-ro["]fi-ty
Ha["]bi-ta-ti-on
he["]fi-ta-ti-on
ho["]spi-ta["]li-ty
hy["]po-cri["]ti-cal
Il-le-gi["]ti-mate
im-be-ci["]li-ty

i^mmi-ta-ti-on
 im-po-si^tti-on
 in-cli-na-ti-on
 in-cor-rup-ti-on
 in-di-vi^du-al
 in-flam-ma-ti-on
 in-qui-si^tti-on
 in-spi-ra-ti-on
 in-si-tu-ti-on
 in-sur-rec-ti-on
 in-ter-ces-si-on
 in-tro-duc-ti-on
 in-vi-ta-ti-on
 Ju-ris-dic-ti-on
 La-men-ta-ti-on
 li^bbe-ra^lli-ty
 li^mmi-ta-ti-on
 Ma-gi^ste-ri-al
 mag-na-ni^mmi-ty
 ma^the-ma^tical
 me-di-o^ccri-ty
 me-di-ta-ti-on
 miⁿni-stru-ti-on
 mis-con-struc-ti-on
 mo^dde-ra-ti-on
 mul-ti-pli^cci-ty
 mu-ta-bi^lli-ty
 Na^vvi-ga-ti-on
 non-con-for-mi-ty
 nu-me-ra-ti-on
 Ob-li-ga-ti-on
 ob-ser-va-ti-on
 oc-cu-pa-ti-on
 o-do-ri^ffe-rous
 o^ppe-ra-ti-on

op-por-tu-ni-ty
 op-po-si^tti-on
 or-di-na-ti-on
 o^fsten-ta-ti-on
 Par-ti-a^lli-ty
 per-pen-di^cu-lar
 per-pe-tu-i-ty
 per-se-cu-ti-on
 per-spi-cu-i-ty
 per-tur-ba-ti-on
 pe^ssti-len-ti-al
 pos-si-bi^lli-ty
 pre^ppa-ra-ti-on
 pre^ser-va-ti-on
 prin-ci-pa^lli-ty
 pro^ccla-ma-ti-on
 pro^ddi-ga^lli-ty
 pro-hi-bi^tti-on
 pro^ppa-ga-ti-on
 pro^rro-ga-ti-on
 pro^vvi-den-ti-al
 pro^vvo-ca-ti-on
 pub-li-ca-ti-on
 pu-sil-laⁿni-mous
 pu-tre-fac-ti-on
 Quint-es-sen-ti-al
 Re^ccol-lec-ti-on
 re^ffor-ma-ti-on
 re-lax-a-ti-on
 reⁿno-va-ti-on
 re^ppe-ti^tti-on
 re^pre-hen-si-on
 re^pro-ba-ti-on
 re^ppu-ta-ti-on
 re^ser-va-ti-on

On the

L On
 d
 helpless
 Youth,
 Age; h
 mands C
 Natur
 th Fea
 an is b
 Feet
 his B

re["]so-lu-ti-on
 re["]sto-ra-ti-on
 re["]sur-rec-ti-on
 re["]tri-bu-ti-on
 re["]ve-la-ti-on
 re["]ve["]ren-ti-al
 re["]vo-lu-ti-on
 Sa["]cri-le-gi-ous
 sa["]lu-ta-ti-on
 sa-tis-fac-ti-on
 se["]pa-ra-ti-on
 sin-gu-la["]ri-ty
 si["]tu-a-ti-on
 spe["]cu-la-ti-on
 suf-fo-ca-ti-on
 su-per-fi["]ci-al
 su-per-scrip-ti-on

su-per-sti["]ti-on
 sup-pli-ca-ti-on
 sup-po-si["]ti-on
 sur-rep-ti["]ti-ous
 Te["]sti-mo-ni-al
 to["]le["]ra-ti-on
 trans-por-ta-ti-on
 tri["]bu-la-ti-on
 Va["]le-di-c-ti-on
 va-ri-a-ti-on
 ve["]ge-ta-ti-on
 ve["]ne-ra-ti-on
 vin-di-ca-ti-on
 vi-o-la-ti-on
 Un-ad-vi-fed-ly
 u-ni-for-mi-ty

A P R A X I S

On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of Words not exceeding Five Syllables.

Of M A N.

LOrd, what is Man ! Originally Dust, ingendered in Sin, brought forth with Sorrow, helpless in his Infancy, extravagantly wild in his Youth, mad in his Manhood, decrepit in his Age ; his first Voice moves Pity, his last commands Grief.

Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales ; but Man is born naked ; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot walk, his Tongue cannot speak, his Eyes see aright ; simple his Thoughts,

vain his Desires, Toys his Delights. He no sooner puts on his distinguishing Character REASON, but he burns it with wild-fire Passions, taints it with abominable Pride, tears it with insatiable Revenge, dirts it with Avarice, and stains it with Debauchery!

His next State is full of Miseries. Fears torment, Hopes intoxicate, Cares perplex, Enemies assault him, Friends betray him, Thieves rob him, Wrongs oppress him, and Dangers way-lay him

His last Scene is deplorable; his Eyes dim, Hands feeble, Feet lame, Sinews shrunk, Bones dry; his Days are full of Sorrow, his Nights of Pain, his Life miserable, his Death terrible: his Infancy is full of Folly, Youth of Disorder and Toil, Age of Infirmary!

Lord, what is Man! A Dunghil blanched with Snow, a May-game of Fortune, a Mark for Malice, a Butt for Envy! If Poor, despised; if Rich, flattered; if Prudent, mistrusted; if Simple derided! his Beauty is but a Flower; his Strength, Grass; his Wit, a Flash; his Wisdom, Folly; his Judgment, weak; his Art, Imperfection; his Glory, a Blaze; his Time, a Span; himself, a Bubble! He is born Crying, lives Laughing, and dies Groaning!

*Who then to vain Mortality shall trust,
But limns the Water, or but writes in Dust!*

C H A P. VII.

Words of Six and Seven Syllables.

The Accent is upon the Third Syllable from the End, unless otherwise marked.

A B-bre-vi-a-ti-on	de-ter-mi-na-ti-on
a-bo-mi-na-ti-on	di-la ["] pi-da-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
ad-mi-ni-s-tra-ti-on	dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
a ["] ni-mad-ver-fi-on	dis-fi-mu-la-ti-on
an-ni-hi-la-ti-on	Ec-cle-si-a ["] sti-cal
an-nun-ci-a-ti-on	e ["] di-fi-ca-ti-on
ar-chi-e-pi ["] sco-pal	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
a ["] ri-sto-cra ["] ti-cal	e ["] lee-mó ["] fy-na-ry
as-sas-fi-na-ti-on	en-thu-si-a ["] sti-cal
as-se-ve-ra-ti-on	e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
as-so-ci-a-ti-on	e-ra-di-ca-ti-on
Ca ["] pi-tu-la-ti-on	e-va-cu-a-ti-on
ce-re-mó-ni-ous-ly	e-va-po-ra-ti-on
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
cir-cum-vo-lu-ti-on	ex-a ["] spe-ra-ti-on
co-es-sen-ti-a ["] li-ty	ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
com-me-mo-ra-ti-on	ex-po ["] stu-la-ti-on
com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	ex-te ["] nu-a-ti-on
con-fi-de-ra-ti-on	ex-tra-or-di-na-ry
con-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on	Fa-mi-li-a ["] ri-ty
con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on	fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
De-li-be-ra-ti-on	Ge-o-grá ["] phi-cal-ly
e-li-ne-a-ti-on	glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
e-no-mi-na-ti-on	gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

He"te"ro-ge-ne-ous
 hu-mi"li-a-ti-on
 I"ma"gi-na-ti-on
 im-mu-ta-bi"li-ty
 in-fal-li-bi"li-ty
 in-sen-fi-bi"li-ty
 in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on
 in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on
 ir-re-gu-la"ri-ty
 Ma-the-ma-ti"ci-an
 mo"di-fi-ca-ti-on
 mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 mul-ti"pli-ca-ti-on
 Na"tu-ra"li-za-ti-on
 O-be-di-en-ti-al
 Pre-de"sti-na-ti-on
 pro-cra"sti-na-ti-on
 pro-nun"ci-a-ti-on
 pro-pi"ti-a-ti-on

pro-pór-ti-o-na-ble
 pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
 pu-fil-la-ni"mi-ty
 Qua"li-fi-ca-ti-on
 Ra"ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 re-ca-pi"tu-la-ti-on
 re"com-men-da-ti-on
 re"con-ci"li-a-ti-on
 re-ge"ne"ra-ti-on
 re"pre-sen-ta-ti-on
 re-ta"li-a-ti-on
 Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
 sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
 so-lem-ni-za-ti-on
 su-pe-ri-o"ri-ty
 Trans-fi"gu-ra-ti-on
 tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on
 Un-cir-cum-ci"fi-on
 u-ni-ver-sa"li-ty

A P R A X I S

*On the foregoing Chapter, consisting of some Words
 of six Syllables.*

Early P I E T Y.

THAT Traveller is unquestionably more likely to accomplish his Journey, that sets out betimes in the Morning, than he that lingers till the Sun's Declination. A great deal of Pains must be used to regain the Minutes that are fled; which, had they been well employed, that Labour had been saved. It requires more indefatigable Labour to recover wasted Time,

than beneficially to improve it, when present. The Hazards are infinite, the Difficulties extraordinary; and vastly disproportional are the Odds that may attend Delay. He that defers the Works of Piety till ripe Years, or old Age, is very uncertain of securing his Salvation. Evil Habits are not soon put off; having once taken Root they are not easily supplanted, or perhaps Time may not be allowed; for the Abuse of God's Mercy is no Warrant for the Continuation of it, and much more remains to be performed in an Inch of Time, than need to have been done in our whole Span. Humiliation for past Transgressions is a Work indispensably necessary; but a careful Obedience lightens the Burden, and facilitates the Task, to the Performance of which there is no Method so rationally effectual as to begin young. An early Piety is a great Step toward walking in the Paths of Goodness; and a *Child, trained up in the Way that he should go, will not depart from it when he is old.* Lord, water us in the Spring with the Dew of Heaven, that at the universal Harvest of the World, thou may gather us into thy Paradi-
saical Garner!

*Some have died young, while others old have fell;
Yet those liv'd long enough, who lived well.*

C H A P. VIII.

*Proper Names, and Words usually written
with a Capital Letter at the Beginning.*

T A B L E I.

Words of One Syllable.

A I Aix Anne; Bath Bede Bell Blan Bench
Boyn Boys Briel Buz; Caen Cain Charles
Christ Cis Claude Cleves Crete Cush; Dan Dane
Delft Diep Dort Dutch; Elb Er Eve; Fez
France French Fulk; Gad Gath Gaul George
Ghent God Greece Greek Guise; Hague Hor
Hugh Hull Hur; Jah James Jane Jew Joan
Job John Jove Joice Jude June; Kent Kir Kish
Koz; Lisle Lot Luke Luz Lyn; Maese Mark
Mars May Mede Mentz Metz Meuse Mons;
Nants Ner Nice Nile Nob Nod Noph; Og
Owze; Pau Paul Phut Pierce Pul Pur; Ralph
Reu Rhine Rhodes Rhone Roan Rome Ruth
Rye; Saul Scot Seine Seir Seth Shaul Shem
Shur Spain Spire Swede; Thames Thebes Toul
Tours Trent Troy Turk Tweed Tyre; U
Uz; Wales Ware Wells Wilts Worms; York
Zair Ziph Ziz Zouch Zug Zuph Zur Zuud.

T A B L E II.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, having the Accent on the First Syllable.

A A-ron	A-phék	Ba-lak	Ce-dron
Ab-ba	A-pril	Bal-tic	Ce-phas
A-bel	A-ram	Ba-rak	Ce-far
Ab-ner	Ar-kite	Ba-ruch	Chal-dees
A-chish	Ar-nold	Ba-shan	Chat-ham
A-chor	Ar-non	Bed-ford	Che-rub
Ach-fah	A-fa	Bed-lam	Chil-mad
A ["] dam	A-saph	Be-rith	Chim-ham
Ad-vent	Ash-dod	Ber-nard	Chi-na
A-gag	A-sher	Be ["] ryl	Chi ["] flu
A ["] gate	Asth-ma	Beth-el	Chit-tim
A-gur	A ["] thens	Beth-shan	Chy ["] mist
A-hab	Au-gust	Bil-dad	Christ-mas
A-haz	Au-tumn	Bil-hah	Cle ["] ment
Al-bert	A-ven	Bis-cay	Cli-mate
Al-fred	A-vims	Bla ["] stus	Co-logn
Al-gum	A-vites	Blen-heim	Con-clave
Al-mug	A-vith	Bo-za	Co-os
A ["] loes	Az-buck	Bo-tolph	Cor-ban
Al-pha	A-zem	Boz-rah	Co-rinth
Al-phage	Az-mon	Bri ["] stol	Coz-bi
Am-mon	A-zure	Bri ["] tain	Cu-shan
Am-non	A-zez	Ca ["] desh	Cu-shi
A-mos	Az-zah	Ca ["] lais	Cy-clops
Am-ram	Ba-al	Ca-leb	Cy-prus
A-nak	Ba-bel	Cam-bridge	Cy-rus
An-drew	Bak-buk	Car-mel	Da-gon
An-nas	Ba-laam	Ca ["] stor	Da-nites

64 *Proper Names of Two Syllables.*

Da ⁿ nube	E-li	Go-shen	I-saac
Da-than	El-len	Gui ⁿ nea	In-dies
Da-vid	En-dor	Ha-dad	Ipf-wich
De-bir	En ⁿ glish	Ha-gar	Ja-bal
De-dan	E-noch	Hag-gai	Jab-bok
Del-phos	E-nos	Ha-man	Ja-bin
De-mas	E-phod	Ha-mor	Ja-cob
Den-bigh	E-phron	Ha-ran	Ja-el
Der-be	E-fau	He-ber	Jam-bres
Der-by	Esh-col	He-brew	Jan-nes
Di-bon	Es-rom	He-bron	Ja-phet
Di-na ⁿ	Es-sex	Hec-tic	Ja-son
Do-eg	Es ⁿ ther	He-ge	Je-hu
Dor-cas	E-tham	Hen-ry	Jeph-thah
Do-than	E ⁿ thics	Her-mes	Jes-se
Dub-lin	Fu-rope	Her-mit	Je-sus
Dun-kirk	Ez-ra	Her-mon	Je-thro
Dur-ham	Fal-mouth	He-ro	Jo-ab
Ea ⁿ ster	Fe-lix	He ⁿ rod	Jo-ash
E-bal	Feu-wick	Hert-ford	Jo-bab
E-ber	Fe ⁿ stus	Hin-nom	Jo-el
E ⁿ cho	Fran-ces	Yoch-stet	Jok-tan
Ec-logue	Fran-cis	Hol-land	Jo-nas
E-den	Fri-day	Ho-mer	Jop-pa
Ed-mund	Ga-al	Hoph-ni	Jo-seph
E-dom	Ga-za	Ho ⁿ race	Jo-tham
Ed-ward	Ge-ber	Ho-reb	Ju-bal
Ed-win	Ger-man	Hum-ber	Ju-dah
Eg-bert	Ger-shom	Hum-phrey	Ju-das
Eg-lon	Ge-shur	Hu ⁿ shi	Ju-dith
E-gypt	Ge-zer	Hu-shim	Ju-ly
E-hud	Gil-bert	Hu-zoth	Ju ⁿ stus
E-kron	Gil-gal	Hy-dra	Ka-desb
E-lam	God-win	Hy-men	Ke-dar
El-dad	Go-mer	Hy-phen	Kei-lah

Proper Names of Two Syllables. 65

Ke-nite	Mar-tha	Om-ri	Rab-bi
Ki-son	Ma-ry	O-nan	Ra-ca
Kit-tim	Mat-than	O-nyx	Ra-chel
Ko-hath	Mat-thew	O-phir	Ra-hab
Ko-rah	May-ör	O"phrah	Ra-mah
La-ban	Med-way	Op-tics	Reu-ben
La-chish	Me-shech	O-reb	Ri"chard
La-mech	Mi-cah	Or-nan	Rim-mon
La"tin	Mi"lan	O"vid	Riz-pah
Lau"rence	Mil-cah	Ox-ford	Ro"bert
Le-ah	Mil-dred	Oz-ni	Ro"ger
Leo"nard	Mo-ab	Pa-dan	Ro-mans
Let"tice	Mo-loch	Pam-phlet	Row-land
Le"vi	Mo"narch	Pa"nic	Ru-fus
Le-vite	Mon-day	Pa"ris	Sa-lem
Lew-is	Mon-mouth	Pa"shur	Sal-mon
Lib-nah	Mo-ses	Pe-ka	Sam-son
Lin-corn	Muf-ti	Pe-leg	Sap-phire
Lis-bon	Na-bal	Pem-broke	Sa-rah
Litch-field	Na-both	Pe-ter	Sar-dine
Lo"gie	Na-dab	Phan-tasm	Sar-dis
Lon-don	Na-dir	Pha-rez	Sa-tan
Lu-cy	Na-hor	Phe-nix	Sa-turn
Lyd-da	Na-hum	Phi"lip	Sa"voy
Ly"ric	Na-ples	Pi-late	Se-lah
Ly"stra	Na-than	Pi-rate	Se"vern
Ma-chir	Ne-bat	Pis-gah	Sha-drach
Ma"dam	Ne-cho	Pla"net	Shal-lum
Ma-dan	Nec-tar	Pri"scia	She-chem
Ma"gie	Nim-rod	Pro-logue	Shit-tim
Ma-gog	No-ah	Pro"vost	Shu-hite
Mam-mon	Nor-man	Pfal-mist	Shu-shan
Mam-re	Nor-wich	Pu-dens	Si-mon
Man-na	O-bed	Quin-tus	Si-nai
Ma-quis	O-mer	Rab-bah	Si-on

66 *Proper Names of Three Syllables.*

Smyr-na	Tar-shish	Tuef-day	Ze-nith
So ^d dom	Tha-mar	Ty-rus	Ze-red
South-wark	Tho ^m mas	Vash-ti	Zi-ba
Staf-ford	Thum-mim	Ve-nice	Zig-lag
Ste-phen	Thurf-day	U-rim	Zil-pah
Sto-ic	Ti-tus	Uz-zah	Zim-ri
Suc-coth	To-bit	Wal-ter	Zi-on
Sun-day	To-paz	War-wick	Zip-por
Ta-bor	To-phet	Xer ^x es	Zo-phar
Ta ^l lent	Tri-bune	Za-dok	Zo-an
Tan-gent	Tu-bal	Zal-mon	Zo-ar

Words accented on the latter Syllable.

A ^d age	Co-lofs	Ju-ly	O-stend
A-men	E ^s quire	Ma-drid	Stock-holm
Car-lisle	Hoch-stet	Mo-gul	Thou-lon
Ca-tarrh	Ja-pan	Na-varre	

T A B L E III.

Proper Names of Three Syllables.

Accented on the First Syllable.

A ^b i-gal	Ad-mi-ral	A ^m ma-lek
A ^b i-shag	A ^f ri-ca	A ^m ma-fa
A ^b i-shai	A ^g ga-bus	A ^m me-thyft
A-bi-ud	Al-chy-mift	A ⁿ na-gram
A-bra-ham	Al-ge-bra	A ⁿ nar-chy
Ab-fa-lom	Al-mo-dad	An-gle-fey

Proper Names of Three Syllables. 67

An-gli-cism	Car-bun-cle	E"li-phaz
An-ti-christ	Car-me-lite	El-ka-nah
An-ti-och	Ca"ta-ract	E"ly-mas
An-ti-pas	Ca"te-chism	E"me-rald
A-ntho-ny	Ca-tho-lic	E"pa-phras
A"pho-rism	Chan-cel-lor	E-phra-im
A-qui-la	Chan-ce-ry	E"pi-cure
A-re-tas	Che"ru-bim	E"pi-logue
Ar-ra-gor	Chi"che"ster	E"thel-bert
Ar-te-mas	Cho"co-late	Eu-cha-rist
Ash-ke-lon	Chri"sti-an	E"ve-rard
Au-stri-a	Chro"ni-cle	Eu-lo-gy
Bac-cha-nals	Chry-fo-lite	Ex-e-ter
Ba"by-lon	Chry"fo"stom	Ex-o-dus
Bar-ba-ry	Clau-di-us	Ex-or-cism
Bar-na-bas	Cle-o-phas	Fre"de-ric
Ba"ro-net	Col-che-ster	Gab-ba-tha
Bar-sa-bas	Co"lo-nel	Ga-bri-el
Ba"si-lisk	Con-stantine	Ga"li-lee
Bath-she-ba	Cor-si-ca	Gal-lo-way
Bdel-li-um	Cy"pri-an	Ge"ne-sis
Be-li-al	Da"ma-ris	Ge"no-a
Ben-ja-min	Da"ni-el	Ger-ma-ny
Be"tha-ny	De"bo-rah	Gi"be-ah
Beth-le-hem	De"ca-logue	Gi"de-on
Beth-pha-ge	De"li-lah	Gi"le-ad
Beth-she-mesh	De"von-shire	Glou-ce"ster
Bi"ga-my	Di"dy-mus	Gol-go-tha
Bo-ni-face	Do-na-tist	Gre"go-ry
Buck-ing-ham	E"din-burgh	Ha"vi-lah
Cai-a-phas	E"do-mites	Ha"za-el
Ca-na-an	E"kro-nites	He"mi-sphere
Can-da-ce	E"la-mites	Hep-tar-chy
Can-ti-cle	E-li-ab	He"re-ford
Ca-pri-corn	E-li-hu	Ho"ro-scope

68 *Proper Names of Three Syllables.*

Hu-go-nor	Ly ["] ci-a	Pass-o-ver
Hun-ga-ry	Ly ["] di-a	Pa ["] ta-ra
Hun-ting-ton	Ly ["] fi-as	Pa-tri-arch
I-ro-ny	Mach-pe-lah	Pa ["] tro-bas
Ish-bo-sheth	Mag-da-len	Pen-te-cost
Ish-ma-el	Ma-ho-met	Pe ["] nu-el
If-ra-el	Ma ["] la-chi	Per-ga-mos
If-sa-char	Man-tu-a	Per-si-ans
I ["] ta-ly	Mar-ga-ret	Pha ["] nu-el
Je ["] bu-site	Mar-ge-ry	Pha ["] ri-sees
Je ["] su-ite	Me-di-a	Phi ["] li ["] stines
Je ["] shu-run	Me ["] le-a	Phi ["] ne-has
Je ["] ze-bel	Me ["] li-ta	Phry ["] gi-a
Jez-re-el	Mer-cu-ry	Pon-ti-us
Jo-a-chim	Me ["] ta-phor	Por-tu-gal
Jo ["] na-dab	Mid-dle-sex	Po ["] ti-phar
Jo ["] na-than	Mi ["] ri-am	Pref-by-ter
Jo ["] sa-phat	Mo-a-bite	Pro ["] cho-rus
Jof-ce-lin	Mo ["] de-na	Pub-li-can
Jo ["] shu-a	Mor-de-cai	Pu-ri-tan
Ju-bi-lee	Mu ["] sco-vy	Rab-sha-keh
Ju-da-ism	Na-a-man	Ram-me-lies
Ju-li-us	Na-o-mi	Ro ["] che-ster
Ju-pi-ter	Naph-ta-li	Ro ["] ge-lim
Kad-mi-el	Na ["] za-reth	Ro ["] sa-mond
Ka ["] len-dar	Na ["] za-rite	Sad-du-cees
Ka ["] tha-rine	Ni ["] co-las	Sa ["] la-min
Ke ["] mu-el	Ni ["] ne-veh	Sa ["] mu-el
Ko-ha-thites	Nor-man-dy	San-he-drim
La ["] za-rus	Not-ting-ham	Sa ["] tur-day
Le ["] ba-non	O ["] be-lisk	Sax-o-ny
Lei-ce ["] ster	O-pi-um	Sce ["] le-ton
Le-mu-el	Oth-ni-el	Se-ra-phim
Lu-ci-fer	Pa ["] la-tine	Shi ["] me-i
Lu-ci-us	Pa ["] le-stine	Shrews-bu-ry

Proper Names of Three Syllables. 69

Shu-na-mite	Te"ma-nite	Whit-sun-tide
Si"ci-ly	Te"na-riff	Wil-li-am
Si"me-on	Ter-ri-er	Win-che"ster
Si"se-ra	Ti"mo-thy	Wi"ni-fred
So"do-mite	The-o-dore	Wor-ce-ster
So"lo-mon	Tu"sca-ny	Xe"no-phon
Sof-the-nes	Ty"chi-cus	Zab-di-el
Swit-zer-land	Va"len-tine	Za"cha-ry
Syl-ve"ster	Va"ti-can	Za"re-phath
Sy"ri-ans	U-ri-el	Ze"be-dee
Ta"bi-tha	Uz-zi-el	Ze"bu-lun
Tar-ta-ry	Wed-nef-day	Zip-po-rah
Te-ko-ah	West-min-ster	Zo-di-ac
Te"le-scope		

T A B L E IV.

The Accent is upon the Second Syllable in the following Words.

A -bad-don	Au-gu"stus	Cho-ra-zin
A-bi-a	A-zo-tus	Co-ni-ah
A-bi-hu	Ba-rab-bas	Cy-re-ne
A-bi-ram	Bar-je-fus	Da-ma"scus
A-cro"stic	Bar-jo-na	Da-ri-us
A-dul-lam	Bar-zil-lai	De-cem-ber
A-grip-pa	Bel-shaz-zar	Di-a-na
A-hi-jah	Ben-ha-dad	Di-lem-ma
A-hi-tub	Ber-ni-ce	Ec-lip-tic
A-jo"state	Be-thes-da	E-li-as
A-jo"stle	Bis-sex-tile	E-li-jah
A-pen-dix	Chal-de-a	E-li-sha
A-n-an-gel	Chi-me-ra	E-qu-a-tor

70 *Proper Names of Three Syllables.*

E-raf-mus	Mat-thi-as	Sa-lo-me
E-ra ["] ftus	Me-ra-ri	San-bal-lat
E-fai-as	Mef-fi-as	Sap-phi-ra
Eu-ni-ce	Mi-le-tum	Sa-rep-ta
Eu-phra-tes	Na-af-son	Sep-tem-ber
Ge-ha-zi	Ni-ca-nor	Su-san-na ["]
Ge-ne-va	No-vem-ber	Syl-va-nus
Ge-ri-zim	Oc-to-ber	Ter-tul-lus
Go-li-ah	O-lym-pic	Teu-to ["] nic
Go-mor-rah	O-me-ga	Thad-de-us
Ha-bak-kuk	O-ri-on	To-bi-as
Hil-ki-ah	O-zi-as	Try-phe-na
Ho-ri-zon	Phe-ni-ce	Try-pho-fa
Ho-fan-na	Phi-le-mon	Vi-en-na
Ho-se-a	Phi-le-tus	U-phar-sin
Je-ho-ram	Phi ["] lip-pi	U-ri-ah
Je-ho-vah	Prif-cil-la	Uz-zi-ah
Jo-fi-as	Re-be ["] kah	Zac-che-us
Ju-de-a	Sa-be-ans	Zal-mu-na
Ke-tu-rah	Sal-mo-ne	Ze-bo-im
Ma-naf-feh		

T A B L E V.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

A ["] ber-deen	Ca ["] mi-sar	Ca ["] va-lier
Am-fter-	Ca-pu-chin	Cla ["] ren-cieux
dam	Ca ["] ra-van	In-gol-stad
Buc-a-niers		

T A B L E VI.

*Words of Four Syllables, that have the Accent
on the First Syllable.*

A["]lex-an-der Hi-e-rar-chy Pa["]ne-gy["]ric
Can-ter-bury Ja["]ni-za-ry Pe-ter-bo["]rough
Fe["]bru-ary Kid-der-min-ster Sa["]lif-bu-ry

Words accented on the Second Syllable.

A-bed-ne-go	Be-za-le-el	E-ly ["] fi-um
A-bi-a-thar	Ca-per-na-um	Em-ma ["] nu-el
A-bi ["] me-lech	Ca-ta ["] stro-phe	En-thu-fi-asm
A-bi ["] na-dab	Ce-sa-re-a	E-pe ["] ne-tus
A-bi ["] no-am	Chro-no ["] lo-gy	E-phe-fi-ans
A-cel-da-ma	Ci-li ["] ci-a	E-van-ge-list
A-cha-i-a	Co-lof-fi-ans	Eu-ro ["] cly-don
A-chi ["] to-phel	Cor-ne-li-us	E-ze-ki-el
A-mi ["] na-dab	Cof-mo ["] gra-phy	Ga-la-ti-a
A-na ["] the-ma	Cy-re-ni-us	Ga-ma-li-el
A-po ["] cry-pha	Dal-ma-ti-a	Gen-ne-sa-ret
A-pol-ly-on	De-ca ["] po-lis	Ge-o ["] gra-phy
An-ti ["] pa-tris	De-me-tri-us	Geth-se ["] ma-ne
A-ra-bi-a	De-mo ["] cra-cy	Her-mo ["] ge-nes
A-rich-me-tic	Di-a ["] go-nal	He ["] ro-di-as
Ar-me-ni-a	Di-a ["] me-ter	Hy-dro ["] gra-phy
Ar-mo-ni-ac	Di-o ["] ge-nes	Hy-per-bo-le
A ["] stro ["] no-my	Di-o ["] tre-phes	I-co-ni-um
A ["] stro ["] lo-gy	E-bed-me-lech	Il-ly ["] ri-cum
A ["] syn-cri-tus	E-gyp-ti-an	I-ta ["] li-an
Ar-tho ["] lo-mew	E-li-a-kim	Je-hoi-a-da
Ar-va-ri-a	E-li ["] me-lech	Je-hoi-a-kim
E ["] tha ["] ba-ra	E-li ["] za-beth	Je-ho ["] na-dab
E-thu-li-a		

72 *Proper Names of Four Syllables.*

Je-ho ["] sha- <i>phat</i>	Pa-la ["] ti-nate	So-fi ["] pa- <i>ter</i>
Je-ru-fa- <i>lem</i>	Pam-phy ["] li-a	The-o ["] do-lite
Le-vi-a- <i>than</i>	Phi ["] lip-pi-ans	The-o ["] phi-lus
Le-vi ["] ti-cus	Phi ["] li ["] sti-a	Ti-be ["] ri-us
Ly-fa-ni-as	Phle-bo ["] to-my	Ti-mo-the-us
Me-he-ta-bel	Phy-lac-te-ry	Tro-gyl-li-um
Mel-chi ["] ze-dek	Po-ly ["] ga-my	Ve ["] spa-fi-an
Me-phi ["] bo-sheth	Po-ti ["] phe-ra	Vice chan-cel-lor
Mer-cu-ri-us	Quin-ti ["] li-an	Vi-tel-li-us
Me-thu-se-lah	Sa-la-thi-el	U-ra-ni-a
Me-tro ["] po-lis	Sa-ma ["] ri-tans	U-to-pi-a
Mont-go ["] me-ry	Sar-di-ni-a	West-pha-li-a.
Na-tha ["] ni-el	Se-mi-ra-mis	Xe-no ["] cra-tes
Ne-a ["] po-lis	Sen-na ["] che ["] rib	Ze-lo ["] phe-had
Ni-co ["] po-lis	Se-ra ["] gli-o	Ze-no-bi-a
O-lym-pi-ad	Si ["] gi-o-noth	Ze-rub-ba-bel
O-ne ["] fi-mus	Si-le-sia	Zi-do-ni-ans

T A B L E VII.

Proper Names of Four Syllables having the Accent on the Third Syllable.

A bi-e-zer	A ["] za-ri-ah	E ["] be-ne-zer
A-bi-le-ne	Ba-ra-chi-as	E-le-a-zar
A ["] do-ni-jah	Bar-ce-lo-na	E-li-e-zer
A ["] ma-de-us	Bar-ti-me-us	For-tu-na-tus
A ["] na-bap-tist	Be-er-she-ba	Ge ["] da-li-ah
A ["] na-ni-as	Bel-te-shaz-zar	Ha ["] cha-li-ah
An-dro-ni-cus	Bo-a-ner-ges	Ha ["] de-re-zer
A ["] ri ["] star-chus	Ca ["] te-chu-men	Hal-le-lu-jah
Ar-ta ["] xer ["] xes	Co-pen-ha-gen	Ha ["] na-ni-ah
A ["] tha-li-ah	Dal-ma-nu-tha	He ["] ze-ki-ah
At-ta-li-a	Di-a-pa-son	I-du-me-a

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables. 73

I-tu-re-a	Mi-ti-le-ne	Shal-ma-ne-zer
Je ["] co-ni-ah	Na ["] zi-an-zen	She ["] ca-ni-ah
Je ["] re-mi-ah	Ne-he-mi-ah	Sta ["] nif-la-us
Je ["] ro-bo-am	Ni ["] co-de-mus	The-o-do-rus
Ke-he-la-thah	O ["] ba-di-ah	Thy-a-ti-ra
La ["] dis-la-us	O-bed-E-dom	Tra ["] cho-ni-tis
Ma-ha-na-im	Pi-ha-hi-roth	Ze ["] ba-di-ah
Mat-ta-thi-as	Pto ["] le-ma-is	Ze ["] cha-ri-ah
Me-ne-la-us	Re-ho-bo-am	Ze ["] de-ki-ah
Me-ri-o-neth	Sa ["] ra-gof-fa	Ze ["] pha-ni-ah

T A B L E VIII.

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.

Note, *The Accent is upon the last Syllable but two.*

A -bel-beth-ma-a-cha	E ["] ty-mo ["] lo-gy
A-dra-myt-ti-um	E-van-ge ["] li-cal
An-da-lu-fi-a	E-vil-me ["] ro-dach
A ["] pol-lo-ni-a	Ge-ne-a ["] lo-gy
A ["] ri-fto ["] cra-cy	Ge-o-gra ["] phi-cal
Be-ro-dach-Ba ["] la-dan	He-li-o ["] po-lis
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	Hi-e-ra ["] po-lis
Ca ["] ta-lo-ni-a	Hi ["] sto-ri-o ["] gra-phy
Che-dor-la-o-mer	Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
Chri ["] sti-a ["] nity	Hy-per-bo ["] li-cal
Deo-te ["] ro ["] no-my	Li-thu-a-ni-a
Di-o-ny ["] fi-us	Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Ec-cle-si-a ["] fti-cus	Ma ["] ce-do-ni-a
E-nig-ma ["] ti-cal	Ma-ha-la-le-el
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Me-di ["] ter-ra-ne-an
E-thi-o-pi-a	Me-so-po-ta-mi-a

74 *Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.*

Me-tro-po"li-tan	Scan-di-na-vi-a
Na-bu-za"ra-dan	The-o-lo"gi-cal
Ni-co-la-i-tan	Thef-sa-lo-ni-ans
O-ne-fi"pho-rus	Tra-gi-co"me-dy
Phi-la-del-phi-a	Tran-syl-va-ni-a
Phy"fi-og-no-my	U-ni-ver-si-ty
Sa-mo-thra-ci-a	

T A B L E IX.

Words accented on the last Syllable but one.

A -bel-Miz-ra-im	Ge-de-ro-tha-im
A-do"ni-be-zek	Hy-po-chon-dri-ac
A-do"ni-ze-dek	La-o-di-ce-a
A-ha-su-e-rus	Ma-gor-mif-sa-bib
Al-mon-Dib-la-tha-im	Ma-her-sa-lal-hash-baz
A-re-o-pa-gite	Me-she-le-mi-ah
A-ri"ma-the-a	Mi"di-a-ni-tish
A-ris-to-bu-lus	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Ba-al-pe-ra-zim	Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
Con-stanti-no-ple	Prog-nos-ti-ca-tor
Ec-cle-si-a"stes	Thef-sa-lo-ni-ca
E-pa"phro-di-tus	Tob-a-do-ni-jah
E"pi-cu-re-an	Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne-ah





A G U I D E
To the ENGLISH TONGUE.

P A R T II.

C H A P. I.

Of Letters in General.

The MASTER. The SCHOLAR.

M. **H**OW is the *Alphabet* divided?

S. The whole *English Alphabet*, containing twenty-six Letters, is divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

M. What is a *Vowel*?

S. A *Vowel* is a Letter, that makes a full and perfect Sound of itself, without which there can be no *Syllable*.

M. How many *Vowels* are there?

S. There are five *Vowels*; a, e, i, o, u.

M. Is not y a *Vowel* sometimes?

S. Y is a *Vowel*, when it follows a *Consonant*, and sounds like i; as, *by, reply*.

M. How many *Consonants* are there?

S. The other twenty-one Letters are *Consonants*; so called, because, they make no Sound or *Syllable*, without the Help of a *Vowel*.

M. What is a *Syllable*?

S. A *Syllable* is the Sound of a *Vowel* or *Diphthong*, either with, or without Consonants; as, *a*, *an*, *and*, *rand*, *strand*.

M. What is a *Diphthong*?

S. A *Diphthong* is the Meeting of two *Vowels* in one and the same *Syllable*.

Note, *I call it the Meeting only, and not the Sound of two Vowels, according to the true and proper Notion of a Diphthong; because in many of them, one of the Vowels is not at all pronounced.*

M. How many *Diphthongs* are there?

S. There are twelve *Diphthongs*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, and *ui*; *au*, *eu*, *ou*; *ee*, *oo*, *ea*, *oa*, and *ie*.

Note, *That at the End of Words we use y and w to conclude the Diphthongs, instead of i and u, without varying the Sound, which produces seven that are called improper Diphthongs; namely, ay, ey, oy, and uy; aw, ew, and ow.*

M. What is a *Triphthong*?

S. A *Triphthong* is the Meeting of three *Vowels* in one *Syllable*; as, *eau* in *Beau*, *Beauty*; and *ieu* in *lieu*, *adieu*.

M. What mean you by a long *Syllable*?

S. A long *Syllable* is, when a *single Vowel* is at the End of it; or when it is followed with *b*, *gb*, *gm*, *gn*, *ll*, or *e final*; or lastly, when there is a *Diphthong* in it.

M. Give some *Examples*.

S. *A-bâ-fed*; *ah*, *sê-lah*, *hîgh*, *hîgh-er*; *phlêgn*, *sign-ing*; *re-câll-ed*; *a-rîse*, *de-spîse*; *strai-n*, *a-main*; *Sea*, *Guiⁿnea*; *Queen*, *seen*, &c.

Note 1. *Sometimes e Final is added, and the Syllable sounded short, as may be seen in the Observations upon that Letter.*

Remarks on the Sound of Letters. 77

2. Sometimes also the Diphthongs are pronounced short; as may be seen in the Table of Monosyllables (where they are also marked) and in the Observations upon them, in the Third Chapter following.

M. What is meant by a short Syllable?

S. A short Syllable is that which ends with one or more Consonants.

M. Give some Examples of short Syllables.

S. Bād-nēs, rūd-der, sīn-fūl, fōr-mer, ſūt-tiſh.

C H A P. II.

Remarks on the Sound of particular Letters, and of those which are usually left out in Pronunciation.

A.

M. **H**OW many Observations have you of the Letter *a*?

S. I have Three Observations of the Letter *a*.

M. Give the First.

S. *A* is not sounded in these Words, *Pharaoh* (Pháro) *marriage* (márrige) *carriage* (cárrige) *chaplain* (cháplin) *Parliament* (Párliment).

M. Give the Second.

S. Most of the Proper Names, that have *aa*, drop one of them in the Pronunciation; as, *Isaac* (Izác) *Canaan* (Cánan) *Balaam* (Bálam) except *Ba-al*, and *Ga-al*.

M. Give the Third.

S. *A* is sounded broad like *aw*, in all Words before *ld* or *ll*; as, *báld*, *scáld*; *Báll*, *cáll*, &c., and in *Wáter*.

78 *Remarks on the Sound of Letters.*

B.

M. Give me an Account, in what Words the Letter *b* is written, but not founded.

S. *B* is not founded in these Words following, *debt* [det] *debtor* [déter] *subtle* [futtle] *doubt* [dout] *dumb* [dum] *thumb* [thum] *crumb* [crum] *plumb* [plum] *lamb* [lam] *limb* [lim].

M. In what Words does *b* serve to lengthen the Syllable?

S. *B*, like *e* final, lengthens the Syllable in *climb* [clime] *comb* [come] *womb* [wome] *coxcomb* [coxcome].

C.

M. Hath *c* always one and the same Sound?

S. The ancient Saxons always founded it hard like *k*; but we pronounce it oftentimes soft like *s*.

M. When is *c* to be founded hard?

S. *C* is hard like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the Consonants *l*, *r*; as, *came*, *clay*, *corn*, *crab*, *cub*.

M. When is *c* to be founded soft?

S. *C* is soft like *s*, before *e*, or *i*, and *y*; as, *cement*, *city*, *tendency*. Except *Aceldama*; and *Cis*, which is otherwise written *Kisb*.

M. How is *sc* founded?

S. When *sc* comes before *e* or *i*, the *c* is quite lost; as, *scene*, *science*. Except that it is founded hard in *sceptic*, *scepticism*, *Sceva*, *skeleton*.

M. What Words are there in which *c* is not founded?

S. *C* before *k* is quite lost; as, *back*, *quick*.

It is also lost in these Words, *Schism* [fizm] *verdict* [v'rdit] *indictment* [inditément] *virtuall* [vittles] *viñualler* [vítler] *perfect* [pérfit] *perfected* [pérfitid] *perfectness* [pérfitness] but it is founded in *Perfection*, *perfective*.

Remarks on the Sound of Letters. 79

M. When is *ch* sounded like *k*?

S. *Ch* is sounded like *k* in most foreign Words, especially in the proper Names of the *Holy Bible*; as *Chymist*, *Choler*; *Baruch*, *Archippus*, *Melchisedec*, *Archangel*.

M. Are not some particular Words excepted?

S. The ancient *English* Sound of *ch* is usually retained in these Words, *Arch*, *Archbishop*, *Archdeacon*, *Architeſt*, *Rachel*, *Cherubim*, *Stomachic*.

M. How is the *French ch* sounded?

S. The *French* sound *ch* like *ſh*; and we retain that Sound in many Words immediately receiv'd from them; as, *Chevalier* (*Shevaleér*) *Machine* (*Masheén*) *Mareschal* (*Marſhál*) *Capuchin* (*Capuſheén*) *Chaiſe* (*Shaíze*) *Champaign* (*Shampáne*).

M. Give another Observation of the Sound of *ch*.

S. *Ch* is pronounc'd as *qu* in *Choir* (*Quire*) *Chorister* (*Quirister*).

D.

M. Give your Observations on the Letter *d*.

S. *D* is not sounded in *ribband* (*ribbin*) *Wednesday* (*Wenſday*).

M. Give your Second Observation upon the Letter *d*.

S. The Termination *ed* is often abbreviated into *t*; as, *burned*, *burnt*; *choaked*, *choakt*; *ripped*, *ript*; *laughed*, *laught*; *passed*, *paſt*; *tossed*, *toſt*.

Note, This Abbreviation is not to be used, when any Word ending in *t* or *d* takes the Termination *ed* after it.

E.

M. What do you observe of Words ending in *en*?

80 *Remarks on the Sound of Letters.*

S. Words ending in *-en* lose the Sound of *e*; as, *Garden* (Gard'n) *hasten* (hâst'n) *Heaven* (Heav'n) *bitten* (bitt'n) *Token* (Tok'n).

M. What Words lose *e* in the Pronunciation?

S. Words ending in *-ed* generally lose *e* in the Pronunciation, and sometimes in Writing, but it must be supplied by an *Apostrophe*; as *scabbed*, *scabb'd*; *called*, *call'd*; *armed*, *arm'd*; *joined*, *join'd*; *grieved*, *griev'd*.

M. What other Words have an *e*, that is not founded?

S. *E* is written, but not founded, in *Heart*, *Hearth*, *Dearth*.

M. What is the Meaning of *e Final*?

S. *E Final*, or *e Servile*, is that which, being at the End of Words, serves only to *lengthen* the Sound of the last *Syllable*, but does not increase the Number of *Syllables*.

M. Give some *Examples* of it.

S. *Câne*, *blâme*, *blasphême*, *admîre*, *demiſe*.

M. Is *e* at the End, of this Quality in all *Syllables*?

S. No; for I have Five Exceptions.

M. Give the *First*.

S. *Monosyllables*, as, *the*, *ſhe*, must retain their full Sound, because they have no other Vowel.

M. Give the *Second* Exception.

S. *E Final* does not lengthen the *Syllable* after *two Consonants*; as, *badge*, *wedge*, *hinge*, *venge*, *discharge*, *converse*, &c. except *grange*, *strange*, *change*, *range*, *waste*, *haste*, *paste*, *taste*, *bathe*, *swathe*.

Also *bind*, *find*, *hind*, *kind*, *mind*, *rind*, which are all founded long, though *e Final* be left out, which formerly used to be set after them.

Remarks on the Sound of Letters. 81

M. Give the *Third* Exception.

S. *E Final* lengthens not these Syllables, *one* (wõn) *gone* (gõn) *come* (cõm) *some* (fõm).

M. Give the *Fourth* Exception.

S. *E* makes a distinct Syllable in such foreign Words, as end in *e* originally.

M. Give some *Hebrew* Words of this Sort.

S. *Jef-se, He-ge, Mam-re.*

M. Give some *Greek* Words of the same Sort.

S. *Can-dá-ce, Ca-ta-stro phe, Geth-se-ma-ne, Eu-ní-ce, No-e, Pbe-be, Pbe-ní-ce, Sa-ló-me, Sal-mó-ne.*

M. Give some *Examples* out of *Latin*.

S. *Si-mi-le, Pre-mu-ní-re, Scí-re-fá-ci-as,* and the Word *Ce-le-me-ne.*

M. Give some *foreign* Words in which *e Final* is not founded, because not found in the Original.

S. *E Final* lengthens the Syllable only in these Words *Tyre, Ké-nite, Shú-na-mite,* and such-like Words as express the *Country,* or *Quality* of a Person. It is *servile* also in the Word *Ode,* though it be in its *Original*

M. Give the *Fifth* Exception.

S. Words ending in *-cre, -gre,* and *-tre,* do sound the *e* before the *r,* and sometimes are so written.

M. Give some *Examples* of this Kind.

S. *Acre* (áker) *lucre* (lúker) *sepulchre* (se"pul-ker) *sceptre* (scepter) *maugre* (mâuger) *mitre* (miter) *centre* (cénter) *lustre* (luster).

M. What *Quality* has *e Final* after *c* and *g*?

S. *E Final* softens *c* and *g*; as *Lace, Race, Grace, Age, oblige, huge.*

82 *Remarks on the Sound of Letters.*

M. Words in *e Final* sometimes take *s* after them ; what Use is that of ?

S. If Nouns in *e Final* take *s* after them, with an *Apostrophe* before it, it stands for *his*, and notes *Possession* ; as, *The Pope's Eye*, or the Eye of the Pope. If without an *Apostrophe*, it makes them of the *Plural Number* ; as, *one Pope*, more *Popes*.

M. But what Use is it of in Verbs ?

S. If Verbs, that end in *e Final*, take *s* after them, it is abbreviated from *-eth* and makes the *third Person singular* ; as, *I take*, *he takes*, or *taketh*.

M. Does this additional *s* increase the Number of *Syllables* or no ?

S. Words ending in *-ce*, *-ge*, *-se*, or *-ze*, are increased a Syllable by the Addition of *s* : Also Words ending in *-ch*, *-sh*, *-fs*, or *-x*, take *-es*, which makes a new Syllable.

M. Give some Examples in this Kind.

<i>S. Nouns</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
<i>Grace, Graces</i>	<i>To place, he places</i>
<i>Age, Ages</i>	<i>To rage, it rages</i>
<i>Carcase, Carcases</i>	<i>To rise, the Sun rises.</i>
<i>Affize, Affizes</i>	<i>To freeze, it freezes</i>
<i>Arch, Arches</i>	<i>To parch, the Fire parches</i>
<i>Fish, Fishes</i>	<i>To punish, the Law punishes</i>
<i>Witness, Witnesses</i>	<i>To oppress, a Tyrant oppresses</i>
<i>Box, Boxes</i>	<i>To box, he boxes fairly.</i>

M. Give some Examples of Words, that are not increased a Syllable by adding *s* at the End.

S. Nouns

Hide, Hides
Mite, Mites
Lake, Lakes
Dale, Dales
Name, Names
Tune, Tunes
Rope, Ropes
Fire, Fires
Fate, Fates
Virtue, Virtues
Law, Laws
Way, Ways

Verbs

To *hide*, he *hides* his Face
To *quake*, he *quakes*
To *file*, a Smith *files*
To *frame*, he *frames*
To *tune*, he *tunes* a Pipe
To *gape*, he *gapes*
To *desire*, he *desires*
To *write*, he *writes*
To *live*, he *lives*
To *sue*, he *sues*
To *view*, he *views*
To *pay*, he *pays*, &c.

M. Is not the Letter *e* sometimes sounded like *ee*?

S. *E* is sounded like *ee* in *be*, *me*, *we* (formerly written *bee*, *mee*, *wee*) also in *Eve* (*Eeve*) *Ely* (*Eely*) *Péter* (*Peeter*) *Bésom* (*Beezom*) *feáfty* (*feeáfty*).

M. When is *e* sounded like *a*?

S. *E* is sounded like *a* in the Word *Ghent* (*Gant*).

F.

M. Give your Observations of the Sound of *f*.

S. *F* is sounded like *v*, in the Particle *of*; as, *the King of (ov) the Jews*. But *off*, or at a distance, is sounded with a fine *Aspiration*; as, *keep off*, *to carry off*.

M. Give the Second.

S. *F* in the making of *Plurals* is actually changed into *v*; as, *life*, *lives*; *staff*, *staves*.

G.

M. In what sort of Words is *g* written, but not founded?

S. *G* is not founded before *m* or *n*, if it be found in the same Syllable; as, *Pblegm* (Flêm) *Sign* (Sine) *deign* (dein) *Reign* (Rein) *arraign* (arain) *Sovereign* (Soverein) *Seignor* (Senior) *gnaw* (naw) *Gnat* (Nat).

M. What do you observe of *gl* in foreign Words?

S. *G* is not founded before *l*, in foreign Words; as *Seraglio* (Serálio) *Ostiglia* (Ostília).

M. When is *g* founded hard?

S. *G* is always hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the End of Syllables; as, *Garment*, *gone*, *Gun*, *Glass*, *grow*, *fung*, *bringing*.

M. When is *g* founded soft?

S. *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is to be founded soft like *je*, and *ji*; as, *Gender*, *Ginger*, *Gypsy*.

M. But there are Three Exceptions to this Rule; give the First.

S. All Proper Names in the Bible have *g* hard before *e* and *i*, being always so pronounced in their Original; as, *Géba*, *Gethsémane*, *Gibon*, *Gilboa*.

M. Give the Second Exception.

S. *G* is founded hard in these Proper Names; *Gelderland*, *Gibbons*, *Gibson*, *Gilman*, *Gilbert*, *Huggins*, *Séager*.

M. Give the Third Exception.

S. *D* is founded hard in these following common Words; *geese*, *geld*, *gelt*, *get*, *gear*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girl*, *girdle*, *girt*, *gig*, *giggle*, *gills*, *give*, *gift*, *gewgaws*, *gibberish* *giddy*, *gimblet*, *gittern*, *dagger*, *stagger*, *swagger*, *anger*, *banger*, *linger*, *finger*, *singer*, *eager*, *meagre*, *augre*, *maugre*, *tyger*, *target*, *together*, *begin*, *begirt*, *biggin*, *piggin*, *noggin*.

Remarks on the Sound of Letters. 85

M. How is *gb* founded in the Beginning of a Word?

S. *Gb* in the Beginning of a Word is *g* hard, though it is very rarely used; as, *Ghóst*.

M. Is not *gb* sometimes founded like *ff*?

S. The proper Sound of *gb* is out of the Throat; but to take off the *Roughness*, it is grown customary sometimes to sound it like *ff*, and sometimes to neglect it quite.

M. Give some *Examples*, wherein *gb* is founded like *ff*?

S. *Gb*, being at the End of these following Words, is founded like *ff*; viz. *laugh* (*laff*) *tough* (*coff*) *Gough* (*Goff*) *hough* (*huff*) *tough* (*tuff*) *trough* (*troff*) *rough* (*ruff*) *enough* (*enuff*).

M. Give some *Examples*, wherein *gb* is not founded.

S. *Gb* is not founded in the following Words, nor in any other Words, but only lengthens the Syllable; as, *high* (*hi*) *mighty* (*mittee*) *though* (*tho*) *through* (*throo* or *thurro*) *Vaughan* (*Vaun*) *daughter* (*dauter*).

M. How found you the Termination *-burgh*?

S. *Burgh*, in the End of several proper Names of Places, is the same as *burrow*; for Instance, *Edinburgh* (*Edinburro*) *Hamburgh* (*Hamburro*) *Gottenburgh* (*Gottenburro*).

H.

M. Is *b* to be founded at the End of Words?

S. *H* is not founded at the End of Words, if it be alone without *t* or *c* before it; as, *ah*, *ob*, *Amóvah*, *Messiah*.

M. Is *b* to be founded after *r*?

S. *H* is lost after *r*; as, *Rheum*, *Rhetoric*, *Warrrb*, *Rbine*, *Rbenish*.

86 *Remarks on the Sound of Letters.*

M. Is *b* sounded in all other Words?

S. *H* is not sounded in *Asthma, John, Thómas, Thoulón*; and at the Beginning of Words *b* is only a Note of Aspiration, shewing that the Vowel following it must be pronounced strong; as, *band, bear, bill, hour, hunt.*

I.

M. When is *i* sounded like *ee*?

S. *I* is sounded like *ee* in *oblige* [obleége] *Magazine* [Magazeén] *Machine* [Macheén] and many others.

M. What Words leave out *i* in the Pronunciation?

S. *I* is not heard in *evil, Dévil, Venison, Salisbury.*

M. How is *i* sounded in Proper Names ending in *-iab*?

S. *I* is sounded long in Proper Names ending in *-iab*; as, *Jeremiah, Hezekiah.*

M. How is *i* sounded before a Vowel in other Proper Names?

S. *I* is sounded short in other Proper Names; as, *Mi^ri-am, Ari-el, E'-li-ab.*

J.

N. B. The tailed *j* by some Authors is called *j* Consonant, and by others *jod*, to distinguish it from the Vowel *i*, which is really quite another Letter and differs both in Sound and Shape.

But because the Hebrew Names of Letters are not at all received into our Alphabet, I take the Liberty to call it *ja*, as most agreeing with the other Names of our English Letters.

So then, if this Letter be always tailed, as it ought to be, and the Learner be accustomed to call it *ja*, there need no further Rules or Observations about it.

I

Remarks on the Sound of Letters. 87

L.

M. Is *l* ever sounded like *r*?

S. *L* is sounded like *r* in the word *Colonel* (Cúrronel).

M. What Words leave out *l* in the Pronunciation?

S. *L* is not sounded in the following Words, *half* (hafe) *calf* (cafe) *balk* (bauk) *celk* (cauk) *talk* (tauk) *walk* (wauk) *stalk* (stauk) *chalk* (chauk) *salmon* (sammon) *chaldron* (chardern) *almost* (amost) *Lincoln* (Lincon) *Bristol* (Bristo) *Holborn* (Hóburn).

M.

M. What Observation have you of the Letter *m*?

S. *M* sounds like *n* in the Word *Accómp*t (Account)

N.

M. What Words leave out *n* in the Pronunciation?

S. *N* is not heard in the Words *kiln*, *limn*, *bymn*, *damn*, *condemn*, *contémn*, *solemn*, *cóumn*, *autumn*.

O.

M. What Words *transplace* *o* in the Sounding?

S. *O* is *transplaced* in *íron* [iorn] *sáffron* [safforn]

M. When is *o* sounded like *oo*?

S. *O* sounds like *oo* in *do*, *dóing*, *move*, *prove*.

M. When is *o* *lost* in the Pronunciation?

S. *O* is *lost* in many Words ending in *-on*; as *bácon*, *béacon*, *glútton*, *mútton*, *báson*, *máson*, *crimson*.

M. In what other Words is it *lost*?

S. *O* is *lost* in these Words, *Córoner* [Crown] *feoffe* [feffe] *Nicholas* [Niclas] *carrion* [carrin] *chariot* [charit]

M. When is *o* sounded like *i*?

88 *Remarks on the Sound of Letters.*

S. O is commonly founded like *z* in *women* (*wimmen*) *flagon* (*flaggin*).

M. When is *o* founded like *ü*?

S. O is founded like *ü* in *Conduit* (*Cundit*) *Attorney* (*Atturney*) *Pómmel* (*Pummel*) *Cónstable* (*Cunstable*) *Mónmouth* (*Munmuth*).

P.

M. In what Words is *p* written, and not founded?

S. *P* is written but not founded, in *Pfalm*, *Pfalter*, *Pfalmist*, *Receipt*, *Accompt*, *tempt*, *Attempt*, *Symptom*, *empty*, *Sumpter*.

M. What other Words have *p*, that is not founded?

S. These Words have *p* written but unfounded; *exempt*, *contempt*, *redemption*, *assumption*, *presumption*, *consumption*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *contemptuously*, *consumptive*, *presumptive*, and the like.

Note, That *p* ought to be left out in the *aforesaid* Words, because it ought not to be in their Originals, which are the Latin *Supines*, *emtum*, *temtum*, *fumtum*, if you will believe the Oxford Critics upon the Common Grammar.

M. How is *ph* to be founded?

S. If *ph* be together in the same Syllable, they sound like *f*; as, *Elephant*, *Asaph*.

M. If *p* and *h* come together in a Word, do they not always belong to the same Syllable?

S. There are several Words, in which *p* must be parted, when the Syllables are divided as, *Shép-berd*, *up-bóld*, *Cláp-bam*, and other like Compounds.

Q.

M. How is *g* founded in Words derived from the French?

Remarks on the Sound of Letters. 89

S. *Q* is always followed by *u*, and in Words derived from the *French* is sounded like *k*; as, *liquor* (likkor) *bánquet* (banket) *cónquer* (conker) *masqueráde* (maskeráde). In some Words *qu* is sounded like *cw*; as, *quart*, *quell*, *quill*, *quote*.

S.

M. Has the Letter *s* always one and the same Sound?

S. The proper Sound of *s* is soft like *Hissing*; but sometimes it is sounded *hard* like *z*.

M. Give your first Observation of Words that sound *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded *hard* like *z* in all Words of the *Plural Number*, and in all Verbs of the third Person singular; as, *Names*, *Worms*, he *bears*, he *reads*.

M. Give your second Observation of Words that have *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded *hard* in Words that end in *son*, if it follow a *Vowel* immediately; as, *evásion*, *delúsiön*, *persuásion*, *circumcísion*. But after a *Consonant* it is *soft*; as, *conversion*, *commission*, *dimension*.

M. Give your third Observation of Words that have *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded *hard* in all these Words; *raise*, *praise*, *chaise* (shaze) *cheese*, *these*, *rise*, *wise*, *noise*, *hose*, *pose*, *rose*, *disposé*, *pósy*, *rósy*, *chose*, *those*, *compóse*, *expóse*, *disposé*, *suppóse*, *impóse*, *use*, *chuse*, *use* (to think) *bruise*, *refúse*, *infúse*, *confúse*, *cause*, *ause*, *pause* (a stop) *applause*, *schism* (sizm) *be-*
lieve, *wisdom*, *príson*, *prisoner*, *present*, *dámself*, *case-*
ment, *Jerúsalem*.

E

90 *Remarks on the Sound of Letters.*

M. In what Words is *s* not founded?

S. *S* is not founded in *Lisle, Carlisle, Viscount, Isle, Island.*

T.

M. Has *th* always one and the same Sound?

S. The proper Sound of *th* is hard, as in *thin, think, thrive, throng, bath, cloth, wrath.*

M. When is *th* founded soft?

S. *Th* is founded soft, in *those, thee, then, thence, this, thy, thine, they, that, thou, thus, these, their, fithe, tithe, blithe, bathe, swathe, rather, farther, further, feather, weather, leather, neither, other, mother, brother, smother, kither, wither, thither, lothe, clothe, clóthier, &c.*

M. How is *ti* founded before a Vowel or Diphthong?

S. *Ti* before a Vowel or Diphthong is founded like *si* or *sh*; as *Grátian, Oblátion, &c.* But there are five Exceptions.

M. Give the first Exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its own natural Sound when *s* goes immediately before it; as, *Bástion, Combústion, célestial.*

M. Give the second Exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its natural Sound at the Beginning of a Word; as, *tie, tied, Tiára.*

M. Give the third Exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its natural Sound in some Hebrew and Greek Words; as *Sheáltiel, Pháltiel, Shephatiah, Cotíttia, Adramyttium, and the like.*

M. Give the fourth Exception.

S. Comparatives in *-er*, and Superlatives in *-est*, from Adjectives ending in *-ty*, give *ti* its natural Sound; as, *míghty, míghtier, míghtiest.*

Remarks on the Sound of Letters. 91

M. Give the *fifth* Exception.

S. *Verbs* ending in *-ty*, when they take the *Termination -est*, or *-ed*, give *ti* its *natural* Sound; as, to *empty*, thou *emptiest*, the Cup is *emptied*: Also from *pity*, we say *pí-ti-a-ble*.

U.

M. Is the Vowel *u* sounded in all Words?

S. *U* after *g* is not sounded, but only hardens the *g*; as, *guess*, *guilty*, *tongue*, *plague*, *league*, *rogue*, *vogue*.

M. When is *u* sounded like *ĩ*?

S. *U* is sounded like *ĩ* in *búry* [birry] *búrial* [birrial] *búsy* [bizzee] *búsiness* [bizness.]

V.

N. B. *This Letter being as different from the Vowel u, both in Sound and Shape, as most other Letters in the Alphabet, I take the Liberty to call it vee, rather than vau, because that comes nearer to the other Names of our English Letters.*

If its true Shape be minded both in Writing and Printing, as now generally it is, there needs no other Distinction between the Vowel u and the Consonant; the different Name and Character being sufficient.

W.

M. Give your *first* Observation, where the Letter *w* is written, but not sounded.

S. *W* is written but not sounded in *Answer*, *sword*, *Swooning*.

M. Give your *second Observation*.

S. *W* is not founded before *r*; as, *wrap*, *wrath*, *wretch*, *bewráy*, *wrong*, *wreath*, *awry*.

M. How is *wh* founded?

S. *Wh* is never found, but in Words purely *Englisch*, and the *h* is not founded; as, *wheel* (*weel*) *where* (*were*) *when* (*wen*)

Y.

M. Is *y* a *Consonant*, or a *Vowel*?

S. If *y* begin the *Syllable*, it is a *Consonant*; as, *you*, *yesterday*.

M. When is *y* a *Vowel*?

S. *Y* is seldom found as a *Vowel* but in *Diphthongs*, or at the *End of Words*, and then it is usually founded like *ee*, but without the *Accent*; as, *Dórothy*, *Nórmandy*, *formerly*, *liberty*.

C H A P. III.

Remarks on the Diphthongs.

Ai, and *Ay*.

M. **W**Hat is generally the *Sound* of *ai* and *ay*?
S. *Ai* and *ay* are generally founded like *á* in *care*; as, *fair*, *hair*, *aim*, *stay*, *deláy*.

M. Have you no *Exception*?

S. The *a* is lost in *Calais* (*Callis*).

M. How is this *Diphthong* pronounced in *Hebrew Words*?

S. The *Diphthong ai* in *Hebrew Words* has a proper *Sound* of both the *Vowels*; as *Ai*, *Sinai*, *Bebái*

M. Is *ai* a Diphthong in all Hebrew Words?

S. The Termination *-aim* is two distinct Syllables, and the *a* usually bears the Accent, because the Original is *-ajim*; as, *Ki-ri-a-thâ-im*, *Ra-ma-thâ-im*. Except *E-phrâ-im*.

Ei, and *Ey*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *ei* and *ey*?

S. The proper Sound of *ei* and *ey* is heard in the Words, *eight*, *sleight*, *hey-day*.

M. But are they always so sounded?

S. In most Words *ei* and *ey* are sounded like *ê*; as, *veil*, *either*, *key*, *convey*, &c. except *eye*, *Eyles*.

M. Have you no other Exception?

S. *Ei* is sounded like *â* in *Neighbour* [*Nâbor*] *Hair* [*Are*].

M. Is *ei* always used as a Diphthong in English Words?

S. *Ei* is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *re*; as, *re-î-te-rate*, *re-im-búrse*. Nor yet in these Words, *Dé-ist*, *Dé-ism*, *Dé-i-ty*, *A-the-ist*, *A-the-ism*, *Po-ly-the-ism*.

Oi, and *Oy*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *oi* and *oy*?

S. *Oi* and *oy* have a peculiar Sound, expressible by no other Letter, from which they seldom or never vary; as, *oil*, *oister*, *convoy*.

M. Does *oi* always make a Diphthong?

S. *Oi* is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *co*; as, *co-î-ti-on*, *co-in-î-de*.

M. Have you no other Observation?

S. *Oi* is no Diphthong in Words ending in *-ing*; as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*.

Au, and *Aw*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *au* and *aw*?

S. *Au* and *aw* keep usually one proper Sound, which is expressed in the Words, *auflère*, *jackdaw*.

M. But is the *u* never lost in pronouncing?

S. The *u* is lost in *aunt* (ant) *gauge* (gage).

M. How is *au* sounded in French Words?

S. *Au* in pure French Words is sounded like ô; as, *Claude* (Clôde) *debauchee* (deboſheé).

M. Is *au* always a Diphthong?

S. *Au* is no Diphthong in some foreign Words; as, *Sta-ni-flá-us*, *Ar-che lá-us*, *Em-má-us*, *Ca-per-ná-um*.

Eu, and *Ew*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *eu* and *ew*?

S. *Eu* and *ew* have their proper united Sound in all Words; as, *feud*, *few*, *new*.

M. Is *eu* a Diphthong in all Words?

S. *Eu* is no Diphthong in *Zac-che-us*, *Bar-ti-mê-us*, *A-ma-dé-us*, and such-like.

Ou, and *Ow*.

M. What is the proper Sound of *ou* and *ow*?

S. The proper Sound of *ou* and *ow* is expressed in these Words, *foul*, *loud*, *cow*, *now*.

M. Is this Sound retained in all Words?

S. In some Words they have the Sound of *oo* as, *Soup* (soop) *Cowper* (Cooper).

M. Is not *ow* often sounded like ô?

S. The *w* is lost in the Sounding of many Words; as, *know*, *knówledge*, *crow*, *flow*.

M. Are there not some Words, in which *ow* has two distinct Sounds?

S. Some few Words have *ow* differently sounded, for the better Distinction of the Sense; as, *bow* (to bend) and *bowl* (a Globe) are sounded properly; but *bow* (to shoot with) and *bowl* (to

Vessel) are founded improperly, that is, they lose the Sound of the *w*.

Note, that any Diphthong has an improper Sound, when one of its Vowels is lost in Pronouncing.

Ee.

M. What is the proper Sound of *ee*?

S. *Ee* is founded like the French *ï*; as, *see*, *seek*, *seem*.

M. Is *ee* a Diphthong in all Words?

S. *Ee* is no Diphthong in Hebrew Words; as, *Bé-é-rites*, *Be-er-shé-ba*; but *Beelzebub* (*Bélzebub*) seems to lose one *e*.

M. Is it a Diphthong then in all other Words?

S. *Ee* is no Diphthong in Words compounded with *-re* or *-pre*; as, *ré-enter*, *re-e-sta-blish*, *pre-e-mi-nence*.

Oo.

M. What is the proper Sound of *oo*?

S. *Oo* has its proper Sound expressed in *fool*, *cool*; and this Sound it retains in all Words, saving that it is pronounced like *ũ* in *foot*, *soot*.

M. Is *oo*, then, always a Diphthong?

S. *Oo* makes no Diphthong in Words derived from Hebrew, Greek, or Latin; as, *Bó-ox*, *Có-os*, *co-óperate*.

Ea.

M. What is the proper Sound of the Diphthong *ea*?

S. The proper and most usual Sound of *ea* is like *é*; as, in *sea*, *seam*, *appear*.

M. Is it never founded like *ě*?

S. *Ea* is founded like *ě*, in *head*, *bread*, *search*, *feather*, *weather*, *leather*, *heaven*, *leaven*, and some others.

M. Is *ea* always used as a Diphthong?

S. *Ea* is no *Diphthong* in the Words *ven-ge-ance*, *mis-cre-ant*; nor in any *Hebrew*, *Greek*, or *Latin* Words.

M. Give *Examples* of some *Hebrew* Words, wherein *ea* is no *Diphthong*.

S. *Ea* is no *Diphthong* in *Gé-be-a*, *Ka-desb-Bár-ne-a*, *Kir-jath-Jé-a-rim*.

M. Give some *Examples* of *Greek* Words, wherein *ea* is no *Diphthong*.

S. *Ea* is not a *Diphthong* in *Ce-sa-re-a*, *Ge-ne-â-lo-gy*, *I-dé-a*, *O-ce-an*, *Em-py-re-al*, *Tbé-a-tre*, *Ne-â-po-lis*.

M. Give some *Latin* Words that have *ea* not founded as a *Diphthong*.

S. *Ea* is not a *Diphthong* in *Be-â-ti-tude*, *ré-al*, *náu-se-ate*, *de-li-ne-ate*, *cre-âte*, *cre-â-tor*, *cre-â-ti-on*; except *créa-ture*.

M. Is *ea* a *Diphthong* in all other Words?

S. *Ea* is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with *pre*; as, *pré-am-ble*.

Oa.

M. How is *oa* usually founded?

S. *Oa* is usually founded like *ô*, the *a* being neglected in the Pronunciation; as, *boat*, *float*.

M. Is it never founded otherwise?

S. *Oa* is founded like *au*, in *broad*, *abroad*, *groat*: And it is never found at the *End* of any *English* Word.

M. Is *oa* never used than as a *Diphthong*?

S. *Oa* is no *Diphthong* in the Word *Go-a*; nor in any *Hebrew* Word; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gíl-bo-a*, *A-bi-no-am*. Nor in Words compounded with *co*; as, *co-ad-ju-tor*, *co-a-li-ti-on*, *co-â-gu-late*.

Ie.

M. How is the *Diphthong* *ie* generally founded?

S. If *ie* be set before a *single Consonant*, it sounds like *ee*; as, *brief, chief*. But if it be before *two Consonants*, it is founded like *ě*; as, *Friend, friendly*.

M. How is it founded at the *End of Words*?

S. If *ie* be found at the *End of Words*, the *e* is *servile*, and not founded; as, *die*.

M. Is *ie* always used as a *Diphthong*?

S. *Ie* is no *Diphthong* in *Hebrew Words*; as, *A-bi-é-zer, E-li-é-zer*. Nor in Words ending in *-er*; as, *di-er, car-ri-er, clo-thi-er*. Nor in Words ending in *-ed, and -eth*; as, *di-ed, ap-plied, cri-eth, mag-ni-fi-eth*.

M. How is *ie* founded in Words originally *Latin*?

S. *Ie* being no *Latin Diphthong* is generally parted in Words derived from *that Language*; as, *cli-ent, ó-ri-ent, quí-et, scé-ence, so-cí-e-ty, trans-i-ent, pi-e-ty, &c.*

Ui.

M. How is the *Diphthong ui* founded?

S. The *Diphthong ui* is founded like *ú*, the *i* being neglected; as, *Juice, Fruit, re-cruit*.

M. Is it always so pronounced?

S. The *u* is lost in *cón-duit, build, guild, guilt, guise, be-guile*.

M. Is *ui* always to be taken for a *Diphthong*?

S. *Ui* is no *Diphthong* in many *foreign Words*; as, *Jé-su-it, gé-nu-ine, fru-í^{ti}-on, am-bi-gú-i-ty, per-pi-cú-i-ty, gra-tú-i-ty, pu-if-sant, and the like*.

Æ, and Œ.

M. What is your *Observation* of *æ* and *œ*?

S. *Æ* and *œ* are no *English Diphthongs*; and yet in the best Authors *æ* is retained in *Latin Proper Names*, and *œ* in several *Greek Words*, both founded like *é*; as *Ænéas, Ænía, Mecærac,*

98 *Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.*

Œcónomy, Phœnix. But they are generally neglected in *common Words*; as, *Equity, Fémale, Trágedy, Cómedy*; though they come from *Æquitas, Fæmina, Tragædia, Comædia.*

C H A P. IV.

Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.

M. **W**HAT is *Spelling*?

S. To *spell* is to take *Words* asunder into *convenient Parts*, in order to shew their true *Pronunciation*, and *Original Formation*.

M. What is a *Syllable*?

S. Every *Part* of a *Word* so separated, and distinctly founded, is a *Syllable* or *Comprehension* of the *Sound* of a *Vowel*, or *Diphthong*, either by itself, or with *one* or *more Consonants*.

M. In how many *Rules* may the *Doctrine* of *Spelling* be contained?

S. All *Spelling*, or *Division of Syllables*, may be comprehended in six *General Rules*.

R U L E I.

M. What is the *first General Rule* of *Spelling*?

S. A *Consonant* between two *Vowels* goes to the *latter Syllable*; as, *na-ture, u-ni-ty.*

In *dividing* of *Syllables* this *Rule* must always be observed, except in *Words formed* and *compounded*, which are to be divided by the *Fifth* and *Sixth General Rules*.

Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables. 99

R U L E II.

M. What is the *second General Rule* of dividing Syllables?

S. *Two Consonants* in the *Middle* of a Word, that are proper to begin a Word, must always begin the Syllable together.

By being in the *Middle* of the Word is only meant, that the two Consonants are neither in the first Syllable of the Word, nor do end the last.

M. What double Consonants may begin a Word?

S. These double Consonants may begin a Word; *bl, br, cb, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gh, gl, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rb, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr.*

Note, That *dl* and *tl* are often used to begin Syllables; though they begin no Word; as, *kin-dle, ti-tle.*

Note, The Latin Grammarians make even *ct* and *pt* begin a Syllable; and the Learner might do well to divide by this Rule, when he leaves a Piece of a Word at the End of a Line; but we have no Words beginning with such Consonants.

R U L E III.

M. What is the *third Rule* for Division of Syllables?

S. *Two Consonants* in the *Middle* of a Word, not proper to begin a Word, must be divided; as, *núm-ber, pop-py, hús-band.*

R U L E IV.

M. What is the *fourth Rule* for Division of Syllables?

S. If two Vowels come together, not making a Diphthong, they must be divided.

M. What Conjunctions or Meetings of the Vowels are they that must be so divided?

100 Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.

S. If the following *Vowels* happen together in a *Word*, they must be divided, viz. *Ae*; as, *Já-el*, *Ga-é-ta*: *Ao*; as, *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*, *La-o-di-cé-a*: *Eo*; as, *pí-te-ous*, *plén-te-ous*, *Mé-te-or*, *Thé-o-ry*: *Ia*; as, *phí-al*, *vi-ánd*: *Io*; as, *Dí-o-ces*, *Lí-o-nel*: *Iu*; as, *di-úr-nal*: *Oe*; as, *co-er-ci-on*, *co-es-sen-ti-al*: *Ua*, *ue*, and *uo* (except after *q* and *g*) must likewise be parted; as, *ú-su-al*, *dú-el*, *cón-gru-ous*.

R U L E V.

M. What is the *fifth Rule* for *Division of Syllables*?

S. Let *Words formed*, or *derived*, be divided according to their *Original*, or *Primitive*.

M. What is the *Consequence* of this *Rule*?

S. These *Terminations* -ed, -en, -est, -eth, er, -ing, -ish, -ous, ought to go by themselves in *Spelling*.

M. Give some *Examples*.

S. *Bóast-ed*, *Góld-en*, *knów-est*, *béar-eth*, *béar-er*, *wórk-ing*, *fóol-ish*, *rá-ven-ous*.

M. Have you no *Exceptions* to this *Consequence* of the *Rule*?

S. *Monosyllables*, and *Words accented* upon the *last Syllable*, ending in a *single Consonant*, without a *Diphthong* aforegoing, double their *final Consonant* when they take any of the *formative Endings*; and then it may be proper to put the *latter Consonant* with the *Termination*; as, *blót*, *blót-ted*, *blót-test*, *blót-teth*, *blót-ting*, *blót-ter*; *ad-mít*, *ad mít-ted*, *ad-mít-teth*, *ad-mít-ting*; *glád*, *glád-der*, *glád-dest*.

M. Give the *second Exception*.

S. When *Words in E Final* take any of

these
ing,
Termi
ter, v
Note
any
as,
eth
sing
Note
sho
the
giv

M.
Syllab
S.
into t
M.
ciple?
S.
dis-, r
ad-e-q
ad-vén
M.
Rule?
S.
Béth-
M.
S.
the E
bam,
Note,
in t

Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables. 101

these Terminations, *E Final* is lost, even in writing, and then a Consonant may be put to the Termination; as, *write*, *wri-test*, *wri-teth*, *wri-ter*, *wri-ting*.

Note 1. Where casting away the *e* would create any Confusion in the Sense, I advise to retain it; as, from the Verb *singe*, I would write *singe-eth*, *singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *sing-eth*, *sing-ing*, which come from the Word *sing*.

Note 2. If Words in *E final* have the last Syllable short, it is a much better Guide to the Ear to let the Termination go by itself; as, *for-gïve*, *for-gïv-ing*, *for-gïv-en*; *lôve*, *lôv-er*; *côme*, *côm-ing*.

R U L E VI.

M. Give the *sixth* General Rule for Division of Syllables.

S. Let compound Words be divided back again into their primitive Parts.

M. What is the *first* Consequence of this Principle?

S. A Preposition; as, *ad-*, *in-*, *un-*, *sub-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, must be pronounced by itself; as, *ad-e-quate*, *in-i-qui-ty*, *un-é-qual*, *sub-urbs*, *per-ad-vén-ture*, *dis-u-nite*, *ré-pro-bate*, *pré-vi-ous*.

M. What is the *second* Consequence of the Rule?

S. *Beth* will be the *first* Syllable in *Béth-a-ny*, *Béth-el*, *Beth-á-ba-ra*, *Beth-és-da*, &c.

M. What is the *third* Consequence of the Rule

S. The Termination *-ham* will go by itself at the End of proper Names; as, *Chat-ham*, *Leuf-ham*, *Fe-vers-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Elt-ham*.

Note, *Ham* in the Saxon Language, which is *Heim* in the German, signifies a Home, or Habitation,

102 *Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.*

and is often used in the *Compounding of proper Names.*

M. If three *Consonants* meet in the *Middle* of a *Word*, how must they be *divided*?

S. If three *Consonants* be together in the *Middle* of a *Word*, there are *four Ways* of *dividing* them.

M. What is the *first Way*?

S. If they can *begin a Word*, they must also *begin a Syllable*; as, *il-lu-strate, in-struēt.*

M. What *treble Consonants* may *begin a Word, or Syllable*?

S. These *treble Consonants* may *begin a Word, or Syllable*; *pbr, scr, sch, shr, spr, spl, str, thr, thw.*

M. What is the *second Way* of *dividing Words* that have three *Consonants in the Middle*?

S. If they be proper to *end a Word*, they may all be put to the *former Syllable*; as, *latch-et.*

M. What is the *third Way*?

S. If the *last two* be proper to *begin a Word*, or the *last of all* be *l*, they *begin the Syllable together*; as, *kin-dle, kin-dred, mon-ster, thim-ble.*

M. What is the *fourth Way*?

S. If the *first two* of them be proper to *end a Word*, the *third* may go to the *latter Syllable*; as, *kind-ly, re-fresh-ment.*

C H A P. V.

Orthographical Observations, or Rules to be observed in Writing of English.

General Directions.

- L**ET Proper Names of Persons, Places, Ships, Rivers, &c. be always distinguished by beginning with a Capital, or great Letter.

2. It is esteemed Ornamental to begin any *Substantive* in the Sentence with a *Capital*, if it Bear some *considerable Stress* of the Author's Sense upon it, to make it the more *remarkable* and *conspicuous*.

It was customary in Printing to begin every Substantive with a Capital, but now it is generally discontinued, as it hinders that remarkable Distinction intended by a Capital.

3. Let the *first Word* in every *Line of Poetry*, and of every *Epistle, Book, Note, Bill, &c.* begin with a *Capital*.

4. After a *full Stop*, let the next *Sentence* also begin with a *Capital*.

5. If any notable *Saying*, or *Passage* of an Author, be quoted in his *own Words*, it begins with a *Capital*, though it be not immediately after a *full Stop*.

6. Let not a *Capital* be written in the *Middle* of a *Word* among *small Letters*.

7. Where *Capitals* are used in *whole Words* and *Sentences*, something is expressed *extraordinary great*. They are also used in the *Titles of Books*, for Ornament's sake.

Some particular Observations.

1. C must not be put between *two Consonants*; as *think*, not *thinck*; except before *b*; as, *clinch*, *stench*.

2. E *Final* should not be put after a *Syllable* made *long* by a *Diphthong*. It is unnecessary also after a *double Consonant*; as, *Inn*, *Add*; rather than *Inne*, *Adde*; yet some *Proper Names* retain it; as, *Donne*, *Deale*.

3. The *Pronoun I*, and the *Interjection O*, must always be written with a *Capital*.

4. *K* seems to be unnecessary in the End of Words not purely *English*; as, *Musick, Arithmetick, Logic, Catholic, Fabric*; rather than *Musick, Arithmetick, Logick, Catholick, Fabrick*.

5. No Words of above one *Syllable* end in *ll*; as *hurtful, beautiful*. Except Words compounded of *Monosyllables* ended in *ll*, and words accented on the last *Syllable*; as, *in-stáll, re-cáll, in-róll, re-péll, re-béll*.

6. *Ph* is generally retained in Words that are of a *Greek Original*; as, *Pharmacy, Prophet*; not *Farmacy, Profet*.

7. *Q* is never to be used in a Word without *u* after it.

8. *Q* is often used rather than *k*, in Words coming from the *Latin* in *quus*; as, *oblique, antique, relique*; from *obliquus, antiquus, reliquus*.

9. *Q* is sometimes retained in Words, that come from the *French*; as, *risque, traf-fique, paquet*; for, *risk, traffic, packet*.

10. The long *s* must never be used at the End of a Word, nor immediately before *f*, or after the short *s*.

11. *X* is often used instead of *Et*, where it appears to have been in the *Original*; as, *Reflex-i-on, Con-nex-i-on*; rather than, *Reflection, Connection*.

12. *Y* must be used before the *Termination* -ing; as, *mar-ry-ing, bu-ry-ing*, from *marry, bury*; though we write, *married, buried*, from the same Words.

T
they an
derstan
withou
would
struction
Stops
but Fo
riod, o
fical. Pr
Cómma
privatel
micólon,
riod, F

Comm
Word,
Semic
Colón
Period
But in
Stroke u
and it is
If a su
strait Li
called a
If one
which it
Half-Cir

C H A P. VI.

Of Stops and Marks.

THE *Stops* are used to shew what *Distance* of *Time* must be observed in *Reading*: And they are so absolutely necessary to *the better Understanding* of what we *write* and *read*, that, without a strict *Attention* to them, all *Writing* would be *confused*, and liable to many *Misconstructions*.

Stops, considered as *Intervals* in *Reading*, are but Four, viz. *Cómma*, *Semicólon*, *Cólon*, and *Period*, or *full Stop*: and these bear a kind of *Musical Proportion* of *Time* one to another: For a *Cómma* stops the Reader's Voice, while he may privately, with *Deliberation*, tell One; the *Semicólon*, Two; the *Cólon*, Three; and the *Period*, Four.

Their Characters are thus:

Comma (,) a circular Dash at the Foot of a Word.

Semicólon (;) a Point over the Comma.

Colón (:) two Points.

Period (.) a single Point at the Foot of a Word.

But if a *Question* be asked, there is a circular Stroke upon a short Line put over the *Period*, and it is called an *Interrogation*; thus (?)

If a sudden *Wondering* be expressed, then a strait Line is placed over the *Period*, and it is called a *Note of Admiration*; thus (!)

If one *Sentence* be inclosed within another, of which it is no Part, then it is put between two Half-Circles () called a *Parenthesis*; and, in

reading, this doth something lower the Tone of the Voice, as a Thing, that comes in by-the-bye, interrupting the main *Cohere*nce of the *Period*, and restraining it from being taken in so large a Sense, as it might otherwise bear. Each Part of it is equal in time to a *Comma*.

These, that follow, are the most usual Marks in Writing.

Accent (') being placed over a Vowel, notes, that the Tone, or Stress of the Voice in pronouncing, is upon that Syllable.

Apóstrophe (') a Comma at the Head of Letters, denotes some Letter, or Letters, left out for quicker Pronunciation; as, *I'll*, for *I will*, *can't*, for *cannot*; *ne'er*, for *never*; *pronounc'd*, for *pronounced*.

Asterism (*) or Star, guides to some Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the *Page*. Several of them set together signify, that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest in that Passage of the *Author*.

Breve (^) is a crooked Mark over a Vowel, and denotes that it is sounded quick, or short.

Caret (^) is placed underneath the Line, and denotes, that some Letter, Word, or Sentence is left out by Mistake, and must be taken in exactly where it points.

Circumflex (^) is the same in Shape as the *Caret*, but is always placed over some Vowel of a Word, to denote a long Syllable; as, *Eu-phrá-tes*.

Diæresis (..) is two Points placed over two Vowels of a Word, that would otherwise make a Diphthong, and parts them into two several Syllables.

H
being
the
Rem
Line
Wor
In
that
which
Ob
Aster
Diac
obsole
Pa
severa
ject.
Cro
Senter
with
in the
Quo
the Bo
quoted
See
of a C
Portio
manne
to the
Many
pose;
link (†
ners (†
Letters

Hyphen (-) is a strait Mark across, which, being set at the End of a Line, denotes, that the Syllables of a Word are parted, and that the Remainder of it is at the Beginning of the next Line. It is used also to join, or compound, two Words into one; as *Ale-house, Inn-keeper.*

Index (☞) the Forefinger pointing, signifies that Passage to be very remarkable, against which it is placed.

Obelisk (†) or Dagger, is used as well as the *Asterisk*, to refer the Reader to the Margin. In *Dictionaries* it commonly denotes a Word to be obsolete, or less in use.

Paragraph (¶) or Division, comprehends several Sentences under one Head, or Subject.

Crotchets [] or Brackets, include Words or Sentences of the same Value or Signification with those they are joined to, which may be used in their Stead.

Quotation (“ ”) or a double *Comma*, reversed, at the Beginning of any Passage, shews that it is quoted out of an Author in his own Words.

Section (§) or Division, is used in subdividing of a Chapter, or Book, into lesser Parts, or Portions. It is likewise sometimes used in the manner of the *Obelisk*, as a Mark of reference to the Margin, or the bottom of the Page. Many other Marks are also used for this Purpose; such as parallel Lines (||) ; a double Obelisk (‡) or Obelisks formed in different Manners (‡ ‡ ‡) ; Figures (1, 2, 3, &c.) ; and Letters (a, b, c, &c.)

C H A P. VII.

Of Old English Print.

THE Old English Print being used on various Occasions, it is necessary every Person should learn to read it, and the following Sentences are inserted for that purpose.

Be not diverted from your Duty by any idle Reflections the silly World may make upon you ; for their Censures are not in your Power, and consequently should not be any Part of your Concern.

Rather avoid those Vices you are naturally inclined to, than aim at those Excellencies and Perfections which you were never made for.

Never defer that till To-morrow, which you can do To-day : Never do that by Proxy, which you can do yourself.

When the Idea of any Pleasure strikes your Imagination, make a just Computation between the Duration of the Pleasure, and that of the Repentance sure to follow it.

Prefer solid Sense to Wit ; never study to be diverting without being useful ; let no Jest intrude upon good Manners ; nor say any Thing that may offend Modesty.

Avoid all Sourness and Austerity of Manners: Virtue is a pleasant and agreeable Quality; and gay and civil Wisdom is always engaging.

Whatever you dislike in another Person, take Care to correct in yourself, by the gentle Reproof of a better Practice.

Hear not Ill of a Friend, nor speak any of an Enemy: Believe not all you hear, nor report all you believe.

Make yourself agreeable as much as possible to all; for there is no Person so contemptible, but that it may be in his Power to be your best Friend, or worst Enemy.

Think before you speak, and consider before you promise. Take Time to deliberate and advise; but lose no Time in executing your Resolutions.

Avoid, as much as you can, the Company of all vicious Persons whatsoever; for no Vice is alone, and all are infectious.

Whenever you discourse, confine yourself to such Subjects as are necessary, and express your Sense in as few Words as you can.

Be always at Leisure to do Good; never make Business an Excuse to decline the Offices of Humanity.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Abbreviations.

AN *Abbreviation* is an expeditious Way of setting down a Word by some *Letter*, or *Letters* belonging to it, which always takes after it a *Period*, or *full Point*.

Note, *It is none of my Design to treat of the Abbreviations, or Marks, peculiar to any of the Sciences; but only of such as are met with in common Books and Writing, which I have collected and placed Alphabetically in the following Table.*

A T A B L E of the most common Abbreviations, with their Explication.

A.B. Artium Baccalau- reus, <i>Bachelor of Arts.</i>	Ap. Apostle
Abp. Archbishop	Apr. April
Acct. Account	Aff. Assigns
A. D. Anno Domini, <i>in the Year of our Lord</i>	Aug. August
Adml. Admiral	B. A. Bachelor of Arts
Admrs. Administrators	Bart. Baronet
A. M. Artium Magis- ter, <i>Master of Arts;</i> AnteMeridiem, <i>Fore- noon; Anno Mundi, in the Year of the World</i>	B. D. Bachelor of Di- vinity
	Bp. Bishop
	B. V. Blessed Virgin
	Capt. Captain
	Cent. Centum, <i>an Hun- dred</i>
	Chap. Chapter
	Co. Company
	Col. Colonel

Cr. Creditor	G. R. Georgius Rex, <i>George the King</i>
C. S. Custos Sigilli, <i>the</i> <i>Keeper of the Seal</i>	Hon. Honourable
C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, <i>Keeper of the</i> <i>Privy Seal</i>	Hund. Hundred
d. denarius, <i>a Penny</i>	ib. ibid. ibidem, <i>in the</i> <i>same place</i>
D. B. Divinitatis Bac- calaureus, <i>Bachelor</i> <i>of Divinity</i>	i. e. id est, <i>that is</i>
D. D. Doctor of Divinity	IHS. Jesus. <i>The Three</i> <i>first Letters of his</i> <i>Name in Greek</i>
Dec. December	Jan. January
Dep. Deputy	J. H. S. Jesus Homi- num Salvator, <i>Jesus</i> <i>Saviour of Men</i>
Do. Ditto, <i>the same</i>	Km. Kingdom
Dr. Debtor	Knt. Knight
Dukm. Dukedom	l. liber, <i>Book</i> ; libræ, <i>Pounds</i>
E. East	La ^p . Ladyship
Earld. Earldom	Ld. Lord
e. g. exempli gratiâ, <i>as for example</i>	L. D. Lady-Day
Eng. English, England	Lieu'. Lieutenant
Ep. Epistle	LL. D. Legum Doctor, <i>Doctor of Laws</i>
Esq. Esquire	Lp. Lordship
Ev. Evangelist	L. S. Locus Sigilli, <i>the</i> <i>Place of the Seal</i>
Exrs. Executors	M. A. Master of Arts
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries	Ma. Madam
Feb. February	Mar. March
Fr. France, French	Mart. Martyr
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society	Math. Mathematics
Gen. General	M. B. Medicinæ Bac- calaureus, <i>Bachelor</i> <i>of Physic</i>
Gen ^{mo} . Generalissimo	
Gent. Gentleman	
Gosp. Gospel	

M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, <i>Doctor of Physic</i>	q. d. quasi dicat, <i>as if he should say</i>
Messrs. Gentlemen	q. l. quantum libet, <i>as much as you please</i>
Mich. Michaelmas	q. s. quantum sufficit, <i>a sufficient Quantity</i>
Midf. Midsummer	Regr. Register
Min. Minister	Regimt. Regiment
M.P. Member of Parliament	Reg. Prof. Regius Professor, <i>King's Professor</i>
Mr. Master	Rev. Reverend
Mrs. Mistress	Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
MS. Manuscript	S. South
MSS. Manuscripts	s. solidus, <i>a Shilling</i>
Mus. D. Musicæ Doctor, <i>Doctor of Music</i>	Sep. September
N. North	Serj. Serjeant
N. B. Nota bene; <i>Mark well</i>	Servt. Servant
No. Number	Sp. Spain, Spanish
Nov. November	St. Saint
N. S. New Style	S. T. P. Sacro-sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, <i>Professor of Divinity</i>
Obt. Obedient	v. vide, <i>see</i>
Oct. October	viz. videlicet, <i>that is to say</i>
O. S. Old Style	W. West
p. per, <i>by</i>	Wp. Worship
per Cent. per Centum, <i>by the Hundred</i>	Xmas. Christmas
Philom. Philomathes, <i>a Lover of Learning; or Philo mathematicus, a Lover of the Mathematics</i>	Xt. Christ
P. M. Post Meridiem, <i>Afternoon</i>	Xtn. Christian
P. S. Postscript	&, et, <i>and</i>
Pf. Psalm	&c. et cætera, <i>and the rest</i>

One
Two
Three
Four
Five
Six
Seven
Eight
Nine
Ten
Twenty
Thirty
Forty
Fifty

The Ye
and Ninet
in Numer

Words, th
diffe

A BEI
Able
Accidence, a
Accidents, C
Account, Et
Accompt, R
Anchor, a Va
here, of Lar
Advice, Cou

Of Figures and Numeral Letters.

One	1	I	Sixty	60	LX
Two	2	II	Seventy	70	LXX
Three	3	III	Eighty	80	LXXX
Four	4	IV	Ninety	90	XC
Five	5	V	One Hundred	100	C
Six	6	VI	Two Hundred	200	CC
Seven	7	VII	Three Hundred	300	CCC
Eight	8	VIII	Four Hundred	400	CCCC
Nine	9	IX	Five Hundred	500	D
Ten	10	X	Six Hundred	600	DC
Twenty	20	XX	Seven Hundred	700	DCC
Thirty	30	XXX	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC
Forty	40	XL	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC
Fifty	50	L	One Thousand	1000	M

The Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one, is expressed in Figures thus, 1791, and in Numeral Letters thus, MDCCXCI.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Distinction of Words.

T A B L E I.

Words, the same, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

A B E L, a Man	<i>Advise</i> , to counsel
A b l e, powerful	A l e, Malt-Liquor
A c c i d e n c e, a Book	A i l, to trouble
A c c i d e n t s, Chances	A l l, every one
A c c o u n t, Esteem	A w l, to bore Holes
A c c o m p t, Reckoning	A l e h o o f, a Herb
A b o r, a Valley	A l o o f, at a Distance
A r e, of Land	A l l o y, of Metal
A d v i c e, Counsel	A l l a y, to give Ease

F

<i>Alley</i> , a narrow Passage	<i>Bare</i> , naked
<i>Ally</i> , Confederate	<i>Bear</i> , a Beast
<i>Allow'd</i> , granted	<i>Bass</i> , of Music
<i>Aloud</i> , with a Noise	<i>Base</i> , vile
<i>Altar</i> , of Sacrifice	<i>Baiz</i> , Cloth
<i>Alter</i> , to change	<i>Bayes</i> , Bay Trees
<i>Ant</i> , a Pismire	<i>Be</i> , are
<i>Aunt</i> , Uncle's Wife	<i>Bee</i> , with Honey
<i>Aray</i> , good Order	<i>Beadle</i> , of a Parish
<i>Array</i> , to clothe	<i>Beetle</i> , an Insect
<i>Errand</i> , a Message	<i>Beer</i> , to drink
<i>Arrant</i> , notorious	<i>Bier</i> , to carry the Dead
<i>Arras</i> , Hangings	<i>Bel</i> , an Idol
<i>Harrafs</i> , to trouble	<i>Bell</i> , to ring
<i>Ascent</i> , going up	<i>Berry</i> , a small Fruit
<i>Assent</i> , an Agreement	<i>Bury</i> , to inter the Dead
<i>Assistance</i> , Help	<i>Blew</i> , did blow
<i>Assistants</i> , Helpers	<i>Blue</i> , a Colour
<i>Augur</i> , a Soothsayer	<i>Board</i> , a Plank
<i>Auger</i> , for Carpenters	<i>Bor'd</i> , a Hole
<i>Ax</i> , to cut Wood	<i>Boar</i> , a Beast
<i>Aets</i> , of Parliament	<i>Boor</i> , a Country Fellow
<i>Babel</i> , the Tower	<i>Bore</i> , to make a Hole
<i>Babble</i> , to prate	<i>Bold</i> , confident
<i>Bacon</i> , Hog's Flesh	<i>Bowl'd</i> , cast as a Bowl
<i>Baken</i> , bak'd in an Oven	<i>Bolt</i> , the Door
<i>Beckon</i> , to wink	<i>Boult</i> , the Mill
<i>Bail</i> , a Surety	<i>Bow</i> , to bend
<i>Bale</i> , of Cloth or Silk	<i>Bough</i> , a Branch
<i>Bald</i> , without Hair	<i>Boy</i> , a Lad
<i>Bawl'd</i> , cry'd out aloud	<i>Buoy</i> , to bear up
<i>Ball</i> , a round Substance	<i>Bread</i> , to eat,
<i>Bawl</i> , to cry aloud	<i>Bred</i> , brought up
<i>Barbara</i> , a Woman	<i>Breeches</i> , to wear
<i>Barbary</i> , a Country	<i>Breaches</i> , broken Place
<i>Barberry</i> , a Fruit	<i>Bruit</i> , a Report

Brute
Boron
Burro
By,
Buy,
Brew
Bruise
Brewi
Cain,
Cane,
Calais,
Chalice
Call, b
Cawol,
Cannon,
Canon,
Career,
Carrier,
Ceiling,
Sealing,
Cellar,
Seller, th
Censer, f
Censor, a
Censure,
Centaury,
Century,
Centry, a
Chair, to
Chare, Jo
Choler, R
Collar, fo
Chord, in
Cord, a sm
Cittern, an

Brute, a Beast
Borough, a Corporation
Burrow, for Conies
By, near
Buy, for Money
Brews, he breweth
Bruise, to break
Brewis, Fat
Cain, the Murderer
Cane, to walk with
Calais, in France
Chalice, a Cup
Call, by Name
Cawl, for a Periwig
Cannon, a Gun
Canon, a Rule
Career, full Speed
Carrier, that carrieth
Ceiling, of a Room
Sealing, setting a Seal
Cellar, for Liquors
Seller, that selleth
Censer, for Incense
Censor, a Reformer
Censure, Judgment
Centaury, a Herb
Century, 100 Years
Centry, a Guard
Chair, to sit in
Chare, Job of Work
Choler, Rage
Collar, for the Neck
Chord, in Music
Cord, a small Rope
Cittern, an Instrument

Citron, Fruit
Clark, of the Parish
Clerk, a Clergyman
Clause, of a Sentence
Claws, of a Bird or Beast
Coat, a Garment
Cot, a Cottage
Comb, for the Hair
Come, remove hither
Comet, a Blazing-Star
Commit, to do
Common, public
Commune, to converse
Concur, to agree
Conquer, to overcome
Condemn, to Death
Contemn, to despise
Concert, of Music
Consort, a Wife
Course, a Race
Coarse, not fine
Council, an Assembly
Counsel, Advice
Cou'd, was able
Cud, of Cattle
Courant, a Messenger
Current, passable
Currants, Corinth's Fruit
Creek, of the Sea
Crick, in the Neck
Cousin, a Relation
Cozen, to cheat
Cymbal, an Instrument
Symbol, a Mark
Cypress, a Tree

<i>Cyprus</i> , an Island	<i>Dragon</i> , a Beast
<i>Cruse</i> , a little Vessel	<i>Dragoon</i> , a Soldier
<i>Cruise</i> , to sail by the Coast	<i>Draught</i> , of Drink
<i>Cygnets</i> , a young Swan	<i>Drought</i> , Dryness
<i>Signet</i> , a Seal	<i>Ear</i> , of the Head
<i>Dane</i> , of Denmark	<i>E'er</i> , ever
<i>Deign</i> , to vouchsafe	<i>Year</i> , twelve Months
<i>Dam</i> , to stop	<i>Early</i> , betimes
<i>Damn</i> , to condemn	<i>Yearly</i> , every Year
<i>Dear</i> , of great Value	<i>Earth</i> , of the Ground
<i>Deceased</i> , dead	<i>Hearth</i> , of the Chimney
<i>Diseased</i> , sick	<i>Easter</i> , a Feast
<i>Decent</i> , becoming	<i>Esther</i> , a Woman
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Eat</i> , to devour
<i>Dissent</i> , to disagree	<i>Heat</i> , to make hot
<i>Deep</i> , low in the Earth	<i>Eminent</i> , famous
<i>Dieppe</i> , a Town in France	<i>Imminent</i> , over Head
<i>Defer</i> , to put off	<i>Enow</i> , in Number
<i>Differ</i> , to disagree	<i>Enough</i> , in Quantity
<i>Derbe</i> , a City in Asia	<i>Enter</i> , go in
<i>Derby</i> , in England	<i>Intér</i> , to bury
<i>Désert</i> , Merit	<i>Intire</i> , whole
<i>Désart</i> , a Wilderness	<i>Envy</i> , Hatred
<i>Dew</i> , from Heaven	<i>Envoy</i> , a Messenger
<i>Due</i> , a Debt	<i>Er</i> , the Son of Judah
<i>Do</i> , to make	<i>Err</i> , to mistake
<i>Doe</i> , a Female Deer	<i>Exercise</i> , Labour
<i>Dough</i> , Paste or Leaven	<i>Exorcize</i> , to conjure
<i>Done</i> , acted	<i>Extant</i> , in Being
<i>Don</i> , a Spanish Lord	<i>Extént</i> , Distance
<i>Dun</i> , Colour	<i>Fain</i> , desirous
<i>Devices</i> , Inventions	<i>Feign</i> , to dissemble
<i>Devizes</i> , in Wiltshire	<i>Faint</i> , weary
<i>Doer</i> , that doth	<i>Feint</i> , a false March
<i>Door</i> , of a House	<i>Fair</i> , comely

Fare,
Feed,
Fee'd,
Fellow,
Felon,
Figur,
Vigour,
File,
Foil,
Fillip,
Philip,
Fir,
Fur,
Flour,
Flower,
Follow,
Fallow,
Forth,
Fourth,
Foul,
Fowl,
Form,
Form,
Francis,
Frances,
Frays,
Fraise,
Gall,
Gaul,
Garden,
Guardian,
Genteel,
Gentile,
Gentle,
Gesture,

<i>Fare</i> , a customary Duty	<i>Jester</i> , a merry Fellow
<i>Feed</i> , to eat	<i>Gilt</i> , with Gold
<i>Fee'd</i> , rewarded	<i>Guilt</i> , of Sin
<i>Fellow</i> , a Whitlow	<i>Glutinous</i> , sticking
<i>Felon</i> , a Criminal	<i>Gluttonous</i> , greedy
<i>Figure</i> , Shape	<i>Grain</i> , of Corn
<i>Vigour</i> , Strength	<i>Grane</i> , an Island
<i>File</i> , of Metal	<i>Grate</i> , for Coal
<i>Foil</i> , to overcome	<i>Great</i> , large
<i>Fillip</i> , with the Finger	<i>Grater</i> , for the Nutmeg
<i>Philip</i> , a Man's Name	<i>Greater</i> , larger
<i>Fir</i> , Wood	<i>Greave</i> , a Boot
<i>Fur</i> , of a Skin	<i>Grieve</i> , to lament
<i>Flour</i> , for Bread	<i>Grays</i> , a Town
<i>Flower</i> , of the Field	<i>Graze</i> , to eat Grass
<i>Follow</i> , to come after	<i>Groan</i> , to sigh
<i>Fallow</i> , Ground untill'd	<i>Grown</i> , increased
<i>Forth</i> , abroad	<i>Grot</i> , a Cave
<i>Fourth</i> , in Number	<i>Groat</i> , four Pence
<i>Foul</i> , nasty	<i>Hail</i> , to salute
<i>Fowl</i> , a Bird	<i>Hale</i> , to draw along
<i>Form</i> , to sit on	<i>Hare</i> , in the Fields
<i>Form</i> , a Shape	<i>Hair</i> , of the Head
<i>Francis</i> , a Man	<i>Harsh</i> , cruel
<i>Frances</i> , a Woman	<i>Hash</i> , to mince Meat
<i>Frays</i> , Quarrels	<i>Hart</i> , a Beast
<i>Fraise</i> , fry'd Meat	<i>Heart</i> , the Seat of Life
<i>Gall</i> , bitter Substance	<i>Haven</i> , a Harbour
<i>Gaul</i> , a Frenchman	<i>Heaven</i> , Happiness
<i>Garden</i> , of Herbs	<i>Herd</i> , of Cattle
<i>Guardian</i> , Overseer	<i>Heard</i> , did hear
<i>Genteel</i> , graceful	<i>Hard</i> , difficult
<i>Gentile</i> , Heathen	<i>Here</i> , in this Place
<i>Gentle</i> , quiet	<i>Hear</i> , to hearken
<i>Gesture</i> , Carriage	<i>Hie</i> , make haste

High, lofty
Hoy, a Ship
Him, that Man
Hymn, a Song
Hire, Wages
Higher, more high
His, of him
His, to deride
Hoar, Frost
Whore, a lewd Woman
Hole, hollownefs
Whole, perfect
Ho! lo! to call
Hallow, to make holy
Hollow, empty
Holy, pious
Wholly, intirely
Home, House
Whom? What Man?
Hoop, for a Tub
Whoop, to cry out
Hue, Colour
Hew, to cut
Hugh, a Man's Name
I, myself
Eye, to see with
Idle, lazy
Idol, an Image
I'll, I will
Ile, a Side of a Church
Isle, an Island
Oil, of Olives
Imploy, Work
Imply, to signify
In, within



Inn, for Travellers
Incite, to stir up
Insight, Knowledge
Ingenious, of quick Parts
Ingenuous, candid
Iron, a Metal
Eyorne, a Proper Name
Ketch, a Ship
Catch, to lay hold of
Kill, to murder
Kiln, for Bricks
Kind, good-natur'd
Coin, at the *Mint*
Kiss, to salute
Kish, *Saul's* Father
Knave, dishonest
Nave, of a Wheel
Knight, by Honour
Night, the Evening
Lade, the Water
Laid, plac'd
Lain, did lie
Lane, a narrow Passage
Latin, old Roman
Latten, Tin
Lattice, of a Widow
Lettice, a Woman's Name
Lettuce, a Herb
Lease, a Demise
Leash, three
Lees, Dregs of Wine
Leese, to lose
Leper, one leprous
Leaper, that leapeth
Lessen, to make less

Lesson
Lest
Leash
Lethal
Liturgy
Lier
Liar
Limb
Lymn
Line
Loin
Lo, B
Low
Lose
Loose
Lower
Lowr
Made
Maid
Main
Mane
Male
Mail
Manne
Manor
Marke
Mark
Marsh
Mash
Martin
Marten
Mead
Mede
Mean
Mien

<i>Lesson</i> , a Reading	<i>Meat</i> , to eat
<i>Lest</i> , for Fear	<i>Mete</i> , to measure
<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Message</i> , Business
<i>Lethargy</i> , Sleepiness	<i>Messuage</i> , a House
<i>Liturgy</i> , Common-Prayer	<i>Mews</i> , for Hawks
<i>Lier</i> , in wait	<i>Muse</i> , to meditate
<i>Lyar</i> , Teller of Lyes	<i>Mighty</i> , powerful
<i>Limb</i> , a Member	<i>Moiety</i> , Half
<i>Lynn</i> , to paint	<i>Mile</i> , by Measure
<i>Line</i> , Length	<i>Moil</i> , to labour
<i>Loin</i> , of Veal	<i>Mite</i> , small Money
<i>Lo</i> , Behold	<i>Might</i> , Strength
<i>Low</i> , humble	<i>Moat</i> , a Ditch
<i>Lose</i> , to suffer Loss	<i>Mote</i> , in the Eye
<i>Loose</i> , to let go	<i>More</i> , in Quantity
<i>Lower</i> , to let down	<i>Mower</i> , that mows
<i>Lowr</i> , to frown	<i>Moor</i> , barren Ground
<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Mortar</i> , made of Lime
<i>Maid</i> , a young Woman	<i>Morter</i> , to pound in
<i>Main</i> , the chief Thing	<i>Naim</i> , a Place so call'd
<i>Mane</i> , of a Horse	<i>Name</i> , a Title
<i>Male</i> , the He	<i>Naught</i> , bad
<i>Mail</i> , Armour	<i>Nought</i> , nothing
<i>Manner</i> , Custom	<i>Nay</i> , not
<i>Manor</i> , a Lordship	<i>Neigh</i> , as a Horse
<i>Market</i> , for Traffick	<i>Nether</i> , lower
<i>Mark it</i> , mind that	<i>Neither</i> , none of the two
<i>Marsh</i> , watery Ground	<i>Nice</i> , curious
<i>Mash</i> , the Hole of a Net	<i>Noise</i> , Clamour
<i>Martin</i> , a Man's Name	<i>Nigh</i> , near
<i>Marten</i> , a Bird	<i>Nye</i> , a Man's Name
<i>Mead</i> , a Meadow	<i>Not</i> , denying
<i>Mede</i> , one of Media	<i>Knot</i> , to untie
<i>Mean</i> , of low Value	<i>Oar</i> , of a Boat
<i>Mien</i> , Countenance	<i>O'er</i> , over

<i>Ore</i> , of Metal	<i>Plow</i> ; to make a Furrow
<i>Of</i> , belonging to	<i>Plum</i> , the Fruit
<i>Off</i> , at a Distance	<i>Plumb</i> , leaden Weight
<i>Oh</i> ! Alas	<i>Pole</i> , a Stick
<i>Owe</i> , to be indebted	<i>Poll</i> , to cut Hair
<i>Own</i> , to acknowledge	<i>Pore</i> , of the Skin
<i>One</i> , in Number	<i>Poor</i> , beggarly
<i>Order</i> , Rank	<i>Pósy</i> , of Flowers
<i>Ordure</i> , Dung	<i>Poesy</i> , Poetry
<i>Our</i> , of us	<i>Pour</i> , as Water
<i>Hour</i> , sixty Minutes	<i>Power</i> , Might
<i>Palate</i> , of the Mouth	<i>Practice</i> , Exercise
<i>Pallate</i> , a little Bed	<i>Practise</i> , to exercise
<i>Pale</i> , Colour	<i>Pray</i> , to beseech
<i>Pail</i> , a Vessel	<i>Prey</i> , Booty
<i>Pall</i> , a Funeral Cloth	<i>Presence</i> , being here
<i>Paul</i> , a Man's Name	<i>Presents</i> , Gifts
<i>Parasite</i> , a Flatterer	<i>Princes</i> , Kings Sons
<i>Parricide</i> , a Murderer	<i>Princess</i> , the Daughter
<i>Parson</i> , of a Parish	<i>Principal</i> , chief
<i>Person</i> , some Body	<i>Principle</i> , the first Rule
<i>Peal</i> , upon the Bells	<i>Profit</i> , Advantage
<i>Peel</i> , the Outside	<i>Prophet</i> , a Foretelling
<i>Pear</i> , Fruit	<i>Prophecy</i> , Foretelling
<i>Pair</i> , a Couple	<i>Propbesy</i> , to foretel
<i>Pare</i> , to cut off	<i>Quire</i> , of Paper
<i>Peter</i> , a Man's Name	<i>Choir</i> , of Singers
<i>Pétre</i> , Salt	<i>Rack</i> , to torment
<i>Pick</i> to chuse	<i>Wreck</i> , of a Ship
<i>Pique</i> , a Quarrel	<i>Rain</i> , Water
<i>Pint</i> , half a Quart	<i>Reign</i> , rule as a King
<i>Point</i> , a Stop	<i>Rein</i> , of a Bridle
<i>Place</i> , of Abode	<i>Raise</i> , to set up
<i>Plaice</i> , a Fish	<i>Rays</i> , Sun-Beams
<i>Plough</i> , the Instrument	<i>Race</i> , to run

Richardson of

~~Cambridge~~

Richard Thompson
of October 4th 1847.

Round Hand.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

He that loveth pleasure shall
be a poor man, he that loveth
wine and oyl shall not be rich.

German Text.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO

PQRSTUVWXYZ.

Speak not in the ears of
a fool for he will despise

Ra
Rea
Rea
Rea
Raa
Ree
Rea
Reli
Reli
Rere
Rean
Rbyn
Rime
Rice,
Rise,
Rie,
Rye,
Wry,
Ring,
Wring
Rite,
Right
Wright
Write
Rode,
Road,
Row
Roe,
Row,
Rome,
Room,
Rote,
Wrote,
Wroug
Rough,

Rase, to demolish
Red, a Colour
Read, did read
Reddish, somewhat red
Radish, a Root
Reed, a Shrub
Read, in a Book
Relick, a Remainder
Relict, a Widow
Rere, the back Part
Rear, to erect
Rhyme, *Rythm*, in Verse
Rime, a freezing Mist
Rice, Corn
Rise, Advancement
Rie, Corn
Rye, in *Suffex*
Wry, crooked
Ring, the Bells
Wring, the Hands
Rite, a Ceremony
Right, just and true
Wright, a Workman
Write, with a Pen
Rode, did ride
Road, the High-way
Row'd, did row
Roe, a Kind of Deer
Row, a Rank
Rome, a City
Room, Part of a House
Rote, by Heart
Wrote, did write
Wrought, work'd
Rough, not smooth

Ruff, a Sort of Neckcloth
Roof, Top of a House
Sail, of a ship
Sale, Selling
Satiety, Fulness
Society, Company
Saver, that saveth
Savour, a smell
Savor, a Taste
Saviour, Jesus Christ
Scene, of a Stage
Seen, beheld
Seas, great Waters
Seize, to lay hold of
Cease, to leave off
Sent, order'd away
Scent, a Smell
Senior, Elder
Seignior, Grand Turk
Shear, to clip
Sheer, pure or clear
Shew, to make appear
Shoe, for the Foot
Ship, for Sailing
Sheep, a Beast
Shoar, a Prop
Shore, the Sea Coast
Shown, did show
Shone, did shine
Sign, a Token
Sine, in Geometry
Site, Situation
Cite, to summon
Sight, Seeing
Sink, to go down

Cinque, five
Slight, to despise
Sleight, Dexterity
Sloe, sour Fruit
Slow, tardy
Slough, a Puddle
Sole, of a Shoe
Soul, of a Man
Sole, alone
Some, a Part
Sum, the Whole
Son, a Man-Child
Sun, the Heavenly Light
Soon, quickly
Swoon, to faint
Sore, an Ulcer
Soar, mount upward
Stare, to look earnestly
Stair, a Step
Stear, a young Bullock
Steer, to guide a Ship
Stile, for Passage
Style, for Writing
Stood, did stand
Stud, an Embossment
Straight, not crooked
Straight, narrow
Succour, Help
Sucker, a young Twig
Sue, to make suit
Sew, with a Needle
Tail, the End
Tale, a Story
Tame, not wild
Tbame, a Town

Tare, Weight allow'd
Tear, to rend in Pieces
Than, in Comparison
Then, at that Time
There, in that Place
Their, of them
Through, thorough
Throw, to cast
Throne, a Seat of State
Thrown, cast
Tie, to make fast
Toy, a Play-Thing
Tide, Flux of the Sea
Ty'd, made fast
Tile, for Covering
Toil, to take Pain
Time, when
Thyme, a sweet Herb
To, unto
Toe, of the Foot
Tow, to draw along
Too, likewise
Two, a Couple
Told, as a Tale
Toll'd, as a Bell
Tongs, for the Fire
Tongues, Languages
Tour, a Journey
Towr, to hang in Sight
Tower, of a Church
Tuscan, Order
Tuskin, a great Tooth
Vacation, a Recess
Vocation, a Calling
Veil, a Covering

Veal,
Vale,
Vain,
Vane,
Vein,
Valley,
Value,
Volley,
Vassal,
Vessel,
Vial,
Viol,
Vice,
Vise,
Voice,
Ure,
Ewer,
Your,
Use,
Use,
Ewes,
Wail,
Whale,
Wale,
Wane,
Wean,
Wait,
Weight,
Ware,
Wear,
Were,
Where,
Waste,
Waist,

<i>Veal</i> , Calf's Flesh	<i>Weigh</i> , to poize
<i>Vale</i> , a Valley	<i>Wey</i> , forty Bushels
<i>Vain</i> , useleſs	<i>Whey</i> , of Milk
<i>Vane</i> , to ſhew the Wind	<i>Weal</i> , Good
<i>Vein</i> , of the Blood	<i>Wheal</i> , a Pimple
<i>Valley</i> , a Dale	<i>Wheel</i> , of a Carriage
<i>Value</i> , Worth	<i>Weald</i> , of Kent and Suſſex
<i>Volley</i> , of Shot	<i>Wield</i> , to manage
<i>Vaſſal</i> , a Slave	<i>Wen</i> , a ſwelling
<i>Veſſel</i> , for Uſe	<i>When</i> , at what Time
<i>Vial</i> , or <i>Pbial</i> , a Glaſs	<i>Wet</i> , watery
<i>Viol</i> , for Muſic	<i>Whet</i> , to ſharpen
<i>Vice</i> , ill Habit	<i>What</i> , which
<i>Viſe</i> , a Screw	<i>Wat</i> , <i>Walter</i>
<i>Voice</i> , a Sound	<i>While</i> , in the mean Time
<i>Ure</i> , Uſe	<i>Wile</i> , a Trick
<i>Ewer</i> , a Baſon	<i>Whore</i> , a lewd Woman
<i>Your</i> , of you	<i>Wooer</i> , a Suiter
<i>Uſe</i> , Practice	<i>Wight</i> , a Being
<i>Uſe</i> , to be wont	<i>White</i> , Colour
<i>Ewes</i> , Sheep	<i>Wiſt</i> , knew
<i>Wail</i> , to mourn	<i>Whiſt</i> , Silence
<i>Whale</i> , a Sea-Fiſh	<i>Woe</i> , Miſery
<i>Wale</i> , a Mark of a Whip	<i>Who</i> , what Perſon
<i>Wane</i> , to decreaſe	<i>Wood</i> , of Trees
<i>Wean</i> , a Child	<i>Would</i> , was willing
<i>Wait</i> , to look for	<i>Yarn</i> , Woollen
<i>Weight</i> , Heavineſs	<i>Earn</i> , to get
<i>Ware</i> , Merchandiſe	<i>Yearn</i> , to compassionate
<i>Wear</i> , to put on Cloths	<i>Ye</i> , yourſelves
<i>Were</i> , was	<i>Yea</i> , yes
<i>Where</i> , at what Place	<i>Yew</i> , a Tree
<i>Waſte</i> , to ſpend	<i>Ewe</i> , a Sheep
<i>Waſt</i> , the Middle	<i>You</i> , yourſelf

TABLE II.

Words different in Signification by the Addition of e Final.

B AN, Curse	Diverse, different
Bane, Ruin	Fat, well-looking
Bar, a Hindrance	Fate, Destiny
Bare, naked	Far, at a Distance
Bath, a washing-place	Fare, Entertainment
Bathe, to wash	Fin, of a Fish
Bit, a small Piece	Fine, brave
Bite, with the Teeth	Fir, a Tree
Breath, Air	Fire, that burns
Breathe, to take Air	Flam, a Lye
Can, to be able	Flame, of Fire
Cane, a Staff	Gat, did get
Cap, for the Head	Gate, a Door
Cape, of a Coat	Hast, thou hast
Chin, of the Face	Haste, Speed
Chine, the Back-bone	Hat, for the Head
Cloth, Linen	Hate, to abhor
Clothe, to cover	Her, She
Cub, a Whelp	Here, in this Place
Cube, a Die	Hop, with one Foot
Cur, a Dog	Hope, to expect
Cure, to heal	Hug, to embrace
Dam, to stop Water	Huge, vastly big
Dame, a Lady	Kin, Relations
Demur, to delay	Kine, the Cows
Demure, modest	Lad, a Boy
Din, Noise	Lade, to take up Water
Dine, eat a Dinner	Loth, unwilling
Divers, many	Lothe, to dislike

Mad, distracted
Made, done
Man, in Stature
Mane, of a Horse
Mar, to spoil
Mare, a Beast
Mat, *Matthew*
Mate, or Companion
Met, come together
Mete, to measure
Mop, to wash with
Mope, turn Fool
Nap, a short Sleep
Nape, of the Neck
Nod, with the Head
Node, a Knot
Not, no
Note, observe
On, upon
One, Unity
Or, either
Ore, of Metal
Pan, a Vessel
Pane, of Glass
Par, equal
Pare, to cut
Pat, seasonable
Pate, the Head
Pin, to prick with
Pine, to languish
Plat, of Ground
Plate, of Metal
Plum, Fruit
Plume, a Feather
Quit, to eave

Quite, altogether
Rag, of Cloth
Rage, to be mad
Rat, an Animal
Rate, a Price
Rid, to deliver
Ride, on Horseback
Rim, a Border
Rime, Frost
Rip, to cut up
Ripe, full-grown
Rob, to steal
Robe, a long Garment
Rod, for the Back
Rode, did ride
Rot, to consume
Rote, by Memory
Scar, of a Wound
Scare, to affright
Scrap, a Bit
Scrape, with a Knife
Sever, to put asunder
Severe, cruel
Sham, a Falshood
Shame, Disgrace
Shin, Bone of the Leg
Shine, to look bright
Sin, against God
Sine, in Geometry
Sing, to be merry
Singe, to burn
Sir, Master
Sire, Father
Sooth, Truth
Soothe, to flatter

<i>Sop</i> , of Bread	<i>Tube</i> , a Pipe
<i>Sope</i> , to wash with	<i>Tun</i> , in Weight
<i>Spit</i> , to throwout Spittle	<i>Tune</i> , in Music
<i>Spite</i> , Malice	<i>Twin</i> , one of two
<i>Star</i> , in the Sky	<i>Twine</i> , to close about
<i>Stare</i> , to gaze	<i>Van</i> , the Front
<i>Strip</i> , to uncover	<i>Vane</i> , a Weather-cock
<i>Stripe</i> , a Blow	<i>Us</i> , we
<i>Them</i> , those	<i>Use</i> , common Practice
<i>Theme</i> , a Subject	<i>War</i> , Hostility
<i>Thin</i> , of Substance	<i>Ware</i> , Merchandise
<i>Thine</i> , of thee	<i>Wast</i> , hast been
<i>Trip</i> , to go nimbly	<i>Waste</i> , to consume
<i>Tripe</i> , the Inwards of an Ox	<i>Win</i> , to get
<i>Tub</i> , of Water	<i>Wine</i> , to drink

COPIES and VERSES for Writing Scholars.

ALPHABET I.

Directions for Writing in single Copies.

ALL Letters even at Head and Feet must stand.
 Bear light your Pen, and keep a steady Hand.
 Carefully mind to mend-in ev'ry Line.
 Down Strokes are black, but upward Strokes are fine.
 Enlarge your Writing, if it be too small.
 Full in Proportion make your Letters all.
 Game not in School-Time, when you ought to write.
 Hold in your Elbow; sit fair to the Light.
 Join all your Letters by a fine Hair-Stroke.
 Keep free from Blots your Piece and Writing-book.
 Learn the Command of Hand by frequent Use.
 Much Practice doth to Penmanship conduce.
 Never deny the lower Boys Assistance.
 Observe from Word to Word an equal Distance.
 Provide yourself of all Things necessary.
 Quarrel not in the School, tho' others dare ye.
 Rule your Lines strait, and make them very fine.
 Set Stems of Letters fair above the Line.

Th
 Use
 View
 Wipe
 Your
 Zealo

AS
 Bet
 Than
 Con
 Sweet
 Desp
 Unwea
 Expe
 Read M
 Fortu
 But can
 Great
 None's
 Hono
 The Wi
 If all
 This W
 King
 Sometim
 Let ea
 And all
 Men's
 What on
 Numb
 Th' End
 Oh! t
 And learn
 Pray th
 To grant
 Quarrel
 Thrice ha
 Remem
 Account t

The Tops above the Stems, the Tails below.
Use Pounce to Paper, if the Ink go thro'.
View well your Piece ; compare how much you've mended.
Wipe clean your Pen, when all your Task is ended.
Your Spelling mind : Write each Word true and well.
Zealously strive your Fellows to excel.

A L P H A B E T II.

Of Two-line Pieces.

AS you expect that Men should deal by you,
So deal by them, and give each Man his Due.
Better it is to gain great Reputation,
Than heap up Wealth with Trouble and Vexation.
Constraint in all Things makes the Pleasure less :
Sweet is the Love that comes with Willingness :
Despair of nothing, that you would attain.
Unweary'd Diligence your Point will gain.
Experience best is gain'd without much Cost :
Read Men and Books ; then practise what thou know'st.
Fortune may sometimes prove true Virtue's Foe,
But cannot work her utter Overthrow.
Greatness in Virtue only's understood :
None's truly great, that is not truly good.
Honour's a God, that none but Fools adore :
The Wise have nobler Happiness in Store.
If all Mankind would live in mutual Love,
This World would much resemble that above.
Kingdoms, like private Persons, have their Fate ;
Sometimes in high, sometimes in low Estate.
Let each Man follow close his proper Trade,
And all Affairs will soon be better made.
Men's Fancies vary strangely, like their Faces
What one commends, another Man disgraces.
Number itself is at a Loss to guess
Th' Endurance of our future Happiness.
Oh ! that the Sons of Men would once be wise,
And learn eternal Happiness to prize !
Pray thou to God, that he may be inclin'd
To grant thee Health of Body and of Mind.
Quarrelsome Brawling, Gaming, Fuddling shun :
Thrice happy they, that ne'er such Courses run.
Remember, Time will come, when we must give
Account to God, how we on Earth do live.

Some Men get Riches, yet are always poor;
 Some get no Riches, yet have all Things store.
 They that are proud, and other Men disdain,
 Do often meet with Hate and Scorn again.
 Virtue is prais'd, but little practis'd by us;
 So loose the Age, that few are truly pious.
 What's human Life? a Day, a Race, a Span,
 A Point, a Bubble, Froth: So vain is Man.
Xenophilus did well in Health abide
 One hundred seven Years, and then he dy'd.
 Young Men, take Pains, be brisk, and I'll engage,
 Your youthful Pains will Pleasure yield in Age.
Zaleucus made his Laws so strict, that those,
 Who acted Whoredom, both their Eyes should lose.

A L P H A B E T III.

Four-line Pieces.

A Man, that doth on Riches set his Mind,
 Strives to take hold on Shadows and the Wind.
 With Food and Raiment then contented be;
 Ask not for Riches nor for Poverty.

Balaam desires this mortal Life to leave,
 With Comforts, such as righteous Men receive:
 A noble Wish! But something's understood,
 To die like those, our Life must first be good.

Crazy, weak Mortal, say why dost thou fear
 To leave this lower, earthly Hemisphere?
 Where all Delights and Joys away do pass,
 Like thy Effigies viewed in a Glass.

During the Time of Life allotted me
 Grant me, gracious God, Health and Liberty:
 I beg no more, if more thou'rt pleas'd to give,
 I will with thanks the Overplus receive.

Exonerate your Mind of worldly Cares;
 Spend each Lord's Day in spiritual Affairs:
 Such wretched Souls, as squander that away,
 Repent it sorely at their dying Day.

Fear not their Might, who only Bodies kill,
 Yet on the Soul cannot effect their Will;
 But fear God, who can Soul and Body take,
 And cast them both into th' infernal Lake.

Gay, dainty Flowers go swiftly to Decay,
 Poor wretched Life's short Portion flies away.

Handwritten marks: 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Italian Hand.

a a b c d e f f f g h i j k l l l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

*Riches are not forever & doth the
crown endure to every generation*

Engrossing

a b c d e f f f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz &

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

OPQRSTUVWXYZ.

Running Hand

*Fret not thy self because of evil men
neither be thou envious*

*Forsake the foolish and live and go
in the way of understanding.*

Jessie & Richard
Hes
They went to the city of
Dread Mary went with him
when

Richard
Henriedge
October 7

1847

We eat,
Old Age
He th
Doth on
Till that
Which r
If you
First in t
Crave for
And in L
Knowl
Most emi
But many
That in a
Lord o
The Crea
But when
He's neit
Make r
Be carefu
For Time
Th' unha
No To
The Pun
The quic
What the
Observ
Projecting
When co
He'll rath
Prithee
In others
For while
Thou do
Questio
That no
But he th
Must lay
Return
As far as
Nothing
Than tha
See, ho
See, how

We eat, we drink, we sleep; but lo, anon,
Old Age steals on us, never thought upon.

He that defers to learn from Day to Day
Doth on a River's Bank expecting stay,
Till that whole Stream, which stopt him, shall be gone,
Which runs, and still for ever will run on.

If you desire to worship God aright,
First in the Morning pray, and last at Night:
Crave for his Blessing on your Labours all,
And in Distress for his Assistance call.

Knowledge of Things mysterious and divine
Most eminent in learned Men doth shine:
But many Truths are from us now conceal'd,
That in a future State shall be reveal'd.

Lord of this lower World frail Man was made,
The Creatures all to him their Homage paid:
But when for Sin God did him once condemn,
He's neither Master of himself, nor them.

Make much of precious Time, while in your Power;
Be careful well to husband ev'ry Hour:
For Time will come, when you shall sore lament
Th' unhappy Minutes that you have mispent.

No Tongue can speak, no Pen can well express,
The Punishments prepar'd for Wickedness;
The quickest Thought by no Means can conceive
What they shall suffer who ungodly live.

Observe the wicked and malicious Man,
Projecting all the Mischief that he can;
When common Policy will not prevail,
He'll rather venture Soul and all, than fail.

Prithee, Tom Fool, why wilt thou meddling be
In others Business, which concerns not thee?
For while thereon thou dost extend thy Cares,
Thou dost at Home neglect thy own Affairs.

Questions may be propounded by a Fool,
That no wise Man can answer for his Soul;
But he that would converse with Men of Sense,
Must lay aside such base Impertinence.

Return the Kindnesses that you receive,
As far as your Ability gives Leave.
Nothing is more unmannerly and rude,
Than that vile Temper of Ingratitude.

See, how the Lilies flourish white and fair
See, how the Ravens fed from Heaven are!

Then ne'er distrust thy God for Cloth and Bread,
While Lilies flourish, and the Ravens fed.

The Ant against cold Winter wisely hoards
Provision, which the Summer's Wealth affords ;
Reading a silent Lesson to Mankind,
That they in Diligence be not behind.

Vain Misers strive to heap up Riches store,
And in the midst of Plenty still are poor.
What senseless Madness does their Soul bewitch,
Thus poor to live, in hope of dying rich !

What signifies it, that you Learning gain,
And unto *Greek* and *Latin* both attain,
If still you want true Virtue of the Mind,
The only Ornament of all Mankind ?

Xerxes survey'd his mighty Host with Tears,
To think they'd die within a hundred Years ;
But by his own ill Management, we see,
They're all destroy'd, and dead, in less than three.

You'll mend your Life To-morrow, still you cry ;
In what far Country does this Morrow lie ?
It stays so long, 'tis fetch'd so far, I fear,
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.

Zaccheus, short of Stature, fain would see
His Saviour pass, and climbs into a Tree.
If we by Faith would see this glorious King,
Our Thoughts must mount on Contemplation's Wing.

Of Easter.

THE Holy Feast of *Easter* was injoin'd,
To bring Christ's Resurrection to our Mind ;
Rise then from Sin, as he did from the Grave,
That by his Merits he your Souls may save.

On Whitsunday.

WHITE Robes were worn in ancient Times (they say)
And gave Denomination to this Day :
But inward Purity is requir'd most,
To make fit Temples for the Holy Ghost.

Of Christmas.

AT the Nativity of *Christ*, our Lord,
The Angels did rejoice with one Accord,
Let *Christians* imitate them here on Earth,
And keep this Feast with Joy and civil Mirth.

BE
Behold
And o
Let the
Because

T
Then f
To hig
Where
Most bl

SAIN
Disc
All hum
Where C
But who
Must ma

T
But being
In the dis
Till fore r
The mon

PERFI
In ho
The tempt
Which he
For Rage,
Sunk him t

Of the Passion.

BE HOLD, ye wretched Sons of mortal Men,
Your Saviour sweating Blood with very Pain!
Behold him seiz'd, maliciously abus'd,
And of high Crimes most slanderously accus'd:
Let these Reflections move you to repent,
Because for you these Things he underwent.

Of the Ascension.

THE Lord of Life from Death himself did raise,
And frequently appear'd for forty Days;
Then from this earthly Ball he did remove
To highest Regions of the World above:
Where he provides for those that serve him best
Most blessed Mansions of eternal Rest.

Of St. Peter.

SAINTE *Peter*, in a Fit of panic Fear,
Disown'd with Oaths his Lord and Master dear.
All human Resolutions are but frail,
Where Grace omnipotent doth not prevail:
But whosoever falls thus unawares,
Must make Amends like him, with Floods of Tears.

Of Jonah.

THIS Prophet once was sent on Embassy,
To preach Repentance to great *Nineveh*;
But being disobedient, made his Tomb
In the dismal Cavern of a Fish's Womb;
Till sore repenting at this Reprimand,
The monstrous Whale disgorg'd him safe on Land.

On Judas.

PERFIDIOUS *Judas* was but Satan's Tool,
In horrid Treason to involve his Soul.
The tempting Silver did him little Good,
Which he receiv'd in Sale for harmless Blood.
For Rage, Self-Murder, black Despair and Grief,
Sunk him to Hell; from whence there's no Relief.

132 *A Child's Prayer in the Morning.*

On Cain and Abel.

O Murd'ring *Cain*, accursed from the Earth,
What wicked Demon gave thy Malice Birth?
How art thou doom'd to wander here and there,
In Desperation, Discontent, and Fear!
While righteous *Abel*, free from sordid Vice,
Takes up his Crown in endless Paradise.

On Jerusalem.

VIEW but her ancient and her present State,
No City e'er went through such various Fate:
Once for Magnificence and Wealth renown'd,
And oft beset with Judgments all around.
Gentiles at first, then *Jews* possess'd her Place,
Christians came next, and last the *Turkish* Race.

The Ten Commandments.

- I. **A**DORE no other Gods but only me.
- II. Worship not God by any Thing you see.
- III. Revere *Jehovah's* Name; swear not in vain.
- IV. Let Sabbaths be a Rest for Beasts and Men.
- V. Honour thy Parents, to prolong thy Days.
- VI. Thou shalt not kill, nor murd'ring Quarrels raise.
- VII. Adult'ry shun; in Chastity delight;
- VIII. Thou shalt not steal, nor take another's Right.
- IX. In bearing Witness never tell a Lye.
- X. Covet not what may others damnify.

A Child's Prayer in the Morning.

BLESSED be thy holy Name, O gracious God, for the
Protection I have received from thy Hand this Night
past, and for thy continual Care and Preservation of me hi-
therto. Be pleas'd to continue me still under thy watchful
Providence, that no Evil may befall me this Day. And grant
me Grace to avoid all Temptations to Sin, that I may do
nothing that is contrary to thy most holy Commandments;
but that as I grow in Years, so I may grow in good Learning
and Grace; to the Glory of thy heavenly Majesty, and the
Salvation of my immortal Soul, through Jesus Christ, our
only Saviour and Redeemer. *Amen.*

A Child's Prayer in the Evening, &c. 133

A Child's Prayer in the Evening.

O Lord God Almighty, who by thy provident Care hast safely brought me to the Conclusion of this Day, I offer Thee the Tribute of my humblest Thanks and Praise for that, and all other thy Mercies from Time to Time conferred upon me. Be pleased, O gracious Father, to protect me this Night from all Harm. Pardon the Sins I have committed against Thee this Day, whether in Thought, Word, or Deed; and blot out all the Transgressions of my sinful Life, through the Blood of the holy Jesus. Endue me with thy heavenly Grace, that I may live godly, righteously, and soberly in this World. Bless my Parents, my Friends, my Relations, and those that have the Care of my Education, that, by their prudent Means, I may daily increase in Learning, and good Manners, as I advance in Years, to the Glory of thy divine Majesty, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Amen.*

The Lord's Prayer.

O UR Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy Name; thy Kingdom come; thy Will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven: give us this Day our daily Bread; forgive us our Trespases, as we forgive them that Trespas against us; and leave us not in Temptation, but deliver us from Evil: for thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, for ever. *Amen.*

Grace before Meat.

W E beseech Thee, holy Father, to sanctify these thy Creatures to the Nourishment of our Bodies, and to feed our Souls with thy heavenly Grace, unto eternal Life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meat.

THANKS be to thy holy Name; O merciful Father, for this present Refreshment of our Bodies, and for all thy Mercies conferred upon us, from Time to Time, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*



A N

APPENDIX, with large Additions.

To the P U B L I C.

SEVERAL of the most eminent Teachers being of Opinion that this excellent Book would be rendered still more compleat and useful for Schools, were the Number of Lessons and easy Fables increased; I have, therefore, added a Number of new Fables, and illustrated them with Cuts, and in order to make this Book as beneficial and delightful as possible to the younger Children, the Lessons that are in Words of One Syllable only, are expressed both in Prose and Verse; and to make it still more engaging, the Measure of the Verse is diversified, so that they may not only be fitly used by the lesser Boys, to read as Lessons, but are also very proper for such as are able to write, to be transcribed as Tasks for Holidays, &c. for as they consist of small easy Words both to spell and write, they will be less liable to make Mistakes; for which Reason, it is hoped, the Novelty and Variety will make them approved by the Masters, and pleasing to the Scholars, inasmuch as they are composed in the most plain and easy Style, and therefore better accommodated to the tender Capacities of those, for whose immediate Use they are designed, than if they were adorned with the rhetorical Ornaments of the politer Poetry, which the Compass of Words, such Compositions are restrained to, will not admit of.

Among the other Lessons, will be found a Collection of some in a superior Taste.

Conf

I
it
b
the far

If you
Take
For it
You'r

God
the W

As the
So G

We
who k

The S
Can t

Let
care lef

Be not
Take

I wil
made th

My Lo
'Cause

He th
all Thin
in t

Additional LESSONS,
Consisting of Words of One Syllable,
both in Prose and Verse.

1.

If you have done a Fault, and are beat for it, take care to do so no more; for it is a bad Sign when a Boy is whipp'd twice for the same Crime.

The same in Verse.

If you a Fault have done, for which you're chid,
 Take Care to mend, and do what you are bid;
 For it looks ill, if twice, for the same Crime,
 You're whipp'd, or beat, in a small Space of Time.

2.

God is that to the Soul, which the Sun is to the World, both Light and Heat.

As the Sun's Beams the World do warm and light;
 So God Men's Souls keeps safe by his great Might.

We all know the State we are now in: but who knows what it shall be some Time hence?

The State we now are in we know; but who
 Can tell what Want or Wealth may drive him to?

3.

Let him that thinks he now stands safe, take care lest he fall, and so get hurt.

Be not too sure, tho' safe you now do stand,
 Take care and watch, lest Harm be near at Hand.

I will love all Men for the Sake of God who made them, and of Christ who dy'd to save them.

My Love to all Men shall be spread and known,
 'Cause God hath made, and Christ did for them groan.

4.

He that hath God for his Friend, shall have all Things that he can want, both in this World, and in the World to come.

He, whose good Deeds have here made God his Friend,
Shall feel no Want, when Time is at an End.

They that will swear will lye; and too oft
they that will lye will steal; and they that will
do all these bad Things, What is it they will
not do? So that you must take care not to swear,
lest that bring you to tell Lyes; nor to lye, lest
that bring you to take those Things that are not
your own, for which you may die with Shame
in this World, and live in Pain in the next.

They whose loose Lips will swear, you soon will see
As glib in Lyes, and Hands in Theft will be.
Guard well your Lips, and do not swear nor lye,
Lest thus made bad you steal, and for it die
With Shame, when it will be too late to cry.

5.

As there is a Time to laugh, sport, and be
glad in, and to use the good Things we now
have; so there is a Time to mourn, grieve and
cry in, for our past Faults and the Crimes we
now do.

As we in Joy and Sport some Time may spend,
To use those good Things God to us doth lend;
So for past Faults we must be sad and mourn,
And from what's bad now with a true Heart turn.

6.

This World is like the Sea, our Life is the
Ship in which we pass through it to the Grave.
Now since the Things of this World are not
born with us, nor die with us, and we must
go out of it and leave them, Why should we be
so fond of them?

This World is like the Sea, in it we're tofs'd,
By Winds and Storms, till Life itself is lost.
What's in't we use while here we stay, till Death
Calls for us Home, and takes from us our Breath.
Then why should we, who find and leave them here,
Prize them so much, and to part with them fear?

on till
Wor

Old
For
By D
Bags
Till
A Pr

I
Th
An
Th
An
Son
As
But
Wh
To
Wh
So
Nex
And
In W
But
'Twi
To
As if
Ther
To l

7.

Tretch that makes Wealth his whole
 Ailves Day and Night to get it, and sells
 his his Health, and his Soul to make it
 m he racks his Brains, and starves his Flesh
 on what he dares not use ; and thus he goes
 till old Age brings him to his Grave, where the
 Worms scarce find Flesh to make them a Meal.

Old Gripe doth think that Bliss is made of Gold,
 For this his Ease, for this his Health, is sold :
 By Day and Night the Wretch heaps up in Store
 Bags still on Bags, and still wants more and more ;
 Till old, and weak, and quite worn out he falls
 A Prize, scarce fit for Worms, when Death him calls.

The Master's Advice to his Scholars.

IF well thou art, rise soon each Day ;
 First, praise thy God, then to him pray :
 Then wash thy Hands and Face both fair,
 And brush thy Clothes, and comb thy Hair ;
 Then come to School thus clean and neat,
 And as you come, if you should meet
 Some Boys at Play, don't waste your Time
 As they do, for it is a Crime ;
 But leave them, and come straight to School
 When there, sit still, be not a Fool
 To talk and play, but mind your Task,
 Which, if too hard, for Help oft ask ;
 So shall you with much Ease soon Spell,
 Next Read, then Write both swift and well
 And thus by Steps mount up in Skill
 In Words, and the Use of the Quill :
 But if you do not act your Part,
 'Twill be too much for Skill or Art
 To make you learn, and full as vain
 As if you fought for Plums in Rain.
 Then, pray, be wise, and spend each Day
 To learn your Book, and not in Play.

G



The Crow and the Jug, in Prose.

A Crow that was dry, sought where to quench her Thirst, and at last found a Jug with some Drink in it, but the Neck was so long and straight, that she could not get her Head in; then she thinks with herself what to do; and at last, says she, if I do but fill the Jug with Stones, the Drink will then rise up to the Brim: So to work she goes, and puts in Stones, till the Drink rose up to the Top, and then she drank her Fill, and so quench'd her Thirst.

THE MORAL.

Wit oft does that with Ease, which bare Strength can't bring to pass at all.

The same in Verse.

A Crow that was dry, took much Pains for some Drink,
And at last found some in a Jug;
But the Neck was so straight, she was stopp'd at the Brink,
And so could none out of it lug.

Says the Crow, since 'tis thus, that your Drink I may sip,
I'll fill ye with Stones to the Brim;
And so quench my Thirst, as it flows o'er the Tip,
And makes all the Earth round it swim.

The MORAL.

*Thus by due Thought, that which bare Strength can't do,
With Ease is wrought—as here the Crow doth shew.*



The Boy and Goose that laid golden Eggs.

A Boy once had a Goose, that laid Eggs of Gold, Day by Day, which so puff'd him up with Pride, that, thinks he, I will not wait so long for the Wealth that is in my Goose, as she will take to lay all the Gold Eggs that are in her; but I will grow rich at once: And so he kill'd her, and ripp'd her up; but, to his great Loss, found he took the wrong Way to come at the Gold he aim'd at; for when the Goose was dead, he found only some Seed, from which more Eggs might have been bred, which for want of Life and Warmth in the Goose dy'd with her.

The M O R A L.

They who are in too much Haste to be rich, oft lose the good State they are now in, and with it their Peace of Mind, Health, and Life.

The same in Verse.

A Goose for some Time laid a Boy Eggs of Gold
Which made the Fool think if he kill'd her,
At once he should have more than all he had sold,
And so be made rich with what fill'd her.
So puff'd with these Thoughts, straight his Goose he doth kill,
And with Speed he rips up her Womb:
But soon found to his Cost, with her Blood he did spill
All the Eggs that from her should come.

The M O R A L.

*Thus they who wrong Ways take, to come at Wealth,
Oft lose their Aim, their Peace, their Time, and Health.*



The Frog and the Ox, in Prose.

A Frog puff'd up with Pride strove to swell
her self, till she was as big as a fat Ox,
that fed in the same Field with her ; but her Son

who saw her at Work, pray'd her to leave off
and try no more, for what she aim'd at was not
to be done, though she should swell her self
till she burst; yet the old one would not
cease; but it rains and swells till she burst, and
so was kill'd.

The MORAL.

*It is best to keep the Mean both in our Acts and
Aims, and not to spend our Time in those Things,
that are too hard, and too high for us; for those
who will not walk in the known Road, oft lose
themselves in the Search of new Paths.*

The same in Verse.

As a Frog saw an Ox eat Grass in the Mead,
Says, I'm sure, I'm as big as you that there feed;
So she struts, and she strains, and she swells her lank Sides,
And with the fond Whim her self she much prides.
But her Son, who look'd on, and saw 'twas in vain,
Prays her to leave off, and no more at it strain:
And says, my dear Mam, if you try till you burst,
You'll just be as near, as you was at the first:
Yet she would not hear, but with Might still went on,
Till her self she quite split, and so all was done.

The MORAL.

*Out of thy Sphere, strive not thy self to lift;
But rest well pleas'd with that which is God's Gift.*



The Wolf and the Crane, in Prose.

A Wolf that had kill'd a Lamb, eat him with Haste, and so had a Bone stuck in his Throat, which he could by no Means get out : He prays a Crane to put her long Neck down his Throat, and with her Bill pull up the Bone that stuck by the Way, for which, he said, he would give her a great Gift : The Crane did the Work, and ask'd for her Hire ; to whom the Wolf said, Be gone, and think your self well off, that I did not bite off your Head.

The MORAL.

There are some Men so bad, that they think they do well, if they do not all the Hurt they can.

The same in Verse.

A Wolf met a Lamb, which with Speed he did kill,
That his Flesh he might eat, and his Blood he might swill;
But as he made Haste, a Bone stuck in his Way,
Which he to get rid of, the Crane's Help did pray:
And told her, she should have great Gifts for her Pains:
To work straight she goes, and with Tugs, and with Strains,
In her Bill she brings up the Bone from his Throat;
Then ask'd for her Pay; says the Wolf, Not a Groat;
Be glad that you live, and still keep your vile Head;
Be gone from my Sight, or I'll soon strike you dead.

THE MORAL.

*Some Men there are so vile, they think all's well,
If th' don't Death for Life to all Men sell.*



The Ass, the Ape, and the Mole, in Prose.

THE Ass found fault, that he had no Horns
and the Ape that she had no Tail: Hold
your Peace, says the Mole, and say no more, for
you are both bless'd with Eyes; which I am not.

The MORAL.

*Most Men think their own State the worst ; but
if they would but look on the Case of those near
them, they would find good Cause to praise God for
what they have.*

The same in Verse.

Says an As to an Ape, I want Horns on my Head ;
And I want a Tail, says the Ape ; [Stead,
Hold your Peace, says the Mole, since you've Eyes in their
To see how all Harms you may 'scape.

The MORAL.

*We're apt to think the Gifts we have but small,
Which makes us still for more and more to call :
But if we'd look on those, that near us stand,
We then should think that we have the right Hand.*



The Mouse, the Frog, and the Kite, in Prose.

A Mouse wag'd War with a Frog; they fought
for the Range of the whole Fen. But tho'
the Frog had more Strength, and could leap



The Horse and the Man, in Prose.

A Horse, who in the happy Enjoyment of his native Liberty strayed at Pleasure through the Forest, had long defeated every Endeavour of Man to deprive him of his Freedom, till at last his Adversary thought of a Stratagem which proved successful. At a Time when the Earth was covered with Snow, a Sieve of Corn proved too delicious a Bribe to be refused; running with Eagerness to the offered Food, the unsuspecting Steed was taken, led to a Stable, and spent the Remainder of his Days in miserable Servitude.

The MORAL.

How often do Men, for the present Gratification of a darling Passion, expose themselves to a long Train of future Miseries!

The same in Verse.

A Horse, with native Freedom blest,
 Across the Desert stray'd ;
 Nor could the Wiles of Man molest,
 Till Appetite betray'd :
 But in a hapless Winter's Morn,
 To open Danger blind,
 The Steed, for tempting Sieve of Corn,
 His Happiness resign'd.

THE MORAL.

*Thus Men, a momentary Joy to gain,
 Expose themselves to Misery and Pain.*



The old Hound and his Master, in Prose.

A Hound, through mere Weakness, Want of
 Teeth, and old Age, could not hold a
 Hare which he had caught ; for which his Mas-
 ter severely beating him, the poor Animal lifted
 up his Head, and thus spoke, Ungrateful Mor-
 tal, thus cruelly to chastise me for the Fault of

Age, when all my youthful Years have been
spent in thy Service, and for thy Diversion.

The MORAL.

Men for one Fault too often forget former Benefits.

The same in Verse.

An aged Hound severely beat,
For Age and Weakness Fault,
Thus at his cruel Master's Feet
Express'd his Pain and Thought:
" Hard! that my youthful Faith has met
" No grateful, just Regard;
" Thus you my Services forget,
" And this their sole Reward."

The MORAL.

*Mankind, ungrateful, often lose the Sense
Of former Favours on a slight Offence.*



The Ostrich and the Peacock, in Prose.

THE Ostrich glorying in her Strength of
Body, and the Plainness of her Manners,

thus address'd the Peacock ; " Gaudy Bird, art thou not ashamed to spend thy Days in Ease and Luxury ? this Farm Yard is the utmost Bound of thy narrow Wishes ; nor can thy Soul take any Pleasure, but in the slavish Care of thy Brood, or Contemplation of thy gaudy Feathers : Learn to copy from me ; my Soul disdains all Pleasure ; I condemn the Huntsman, and delight in Danger ; I rove the Desert in happy Freedom, equally rough in Form and Mind." " Mistaken Bird (replied the Peacock) thou gloriest in thy Shame ; that Disregard of thy Young and Brutality of Disposition is thy greatest Infamy ; but be assured, however hardened Vice may laugh at the social Passions, they exalt, not degrade, the noblest Soul."

THE MORAL.

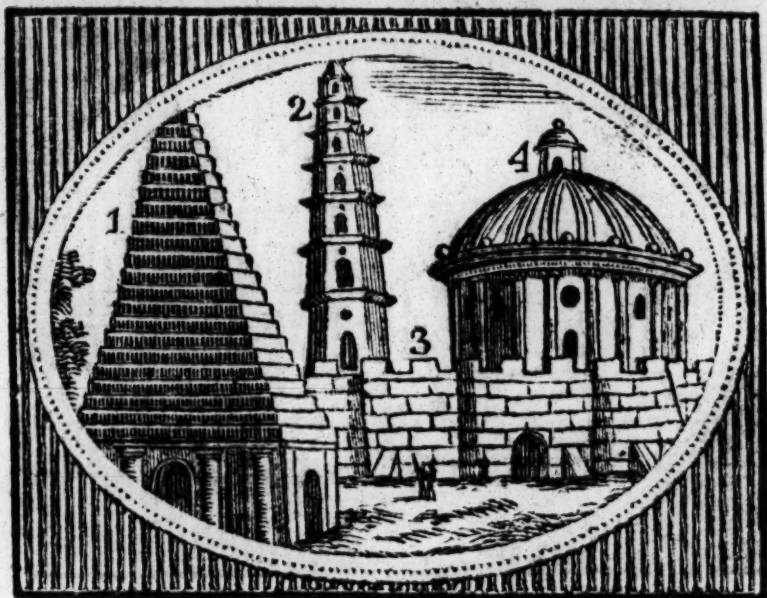
A virtuous Tendernefs of Soul is far from blameable, and is consistent with the most noble Sentiments.

The same in Verse.

An Ostrich did with empty Pride extol
Her Courage, Strength, and Roughness of her Soul ;
Condemn'd the Peacock for her narrow Mind,
Softness of Soul, and Sentiment confin'd :
" Vain Bird ! (the Peacock said) forbear to blame
" My greatest Praise, nor glory in thy Shame,
" For know, the Sentiments which you despise,
" Exalt the Soul, and lift her to the Skies."

THE MORAL.

*Strive not the softer Passions to controul,
They bless at once, and ornament the Soul.*



Of the Seven Wonders of the World.

THE most authentick Accounts and noted Historians among the Ancients speak with the greatest Applause of the Seven Things, or Places following, as being by them esteemed the most famous, either for the Vastness of their Fabric, or Curiosity of their Workmanship :

1. The Pyramids of *Egypt*, supposed to be built by the Children of *Israel* while in Bondage for the Sepulchres of the Kings of *Egypt*.

2. The Tower of *Pharos*, built by *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*.

3. The Walls round the City of *Babylon*, built, as some suppose, by *Semiramis*, or, as others say, by *Nebuchadnezzar*, with large Bricks cemented with Bitumen, eighty-seven Feet thick, three hundred and fifty Feet high, and sixty Miles in Circumference.

4. The Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*, which as beautified with one hundred and twenty-seven Illars of the most curious *Parian* Marble.



5. The Tomb of *Mausoleus*, King of *Caria*, built for him by his Queen *Artemisia*.

6. The *Colossus* of *Rhodes*, which was the Image of *Apollo*, cast in Brass, so large, that the Legs stood on the Shore, on each Side the River that went up to the City, and so high, that Ships passed with full Sails between its Legs; it was the Workmanship of *Chares*, the Disciple of *Lysippus*, who spent twelve Years in making it: After it had stood one thousand three hundred and sixty Years, it was thrown down by an Earthquake; it was one hundred and twenty-six Feet high, and every Way so large, that few People could fathom its Thumb. When the *Saracens* took the Island, the Statue was found lying along the Ground, which they sold to a Jew, who broke it to Pieces, and loaded nine hundred Camels with the Brass.

7. According to some, the Palace of *Cyrus*, which was said to be cemented with Gold; but others say, that the Amphitheatre of *Vespasian* at *Rome* far excelled it.

from the Mouse, yet the Mouse by Craft was too much for the Frog; for he lay hid, and so seiz'd the Frog when she did not think of it: This made the Frog cry out, she was us'd ill, and dar'd the Mouse to a fair Fight, which the Mouse did yield to; so both took Rush Spears to tilt with, and while they were in close and fierce Fight, a Kite flew down and took them both up, and tore and eat them.

The MORAL.

Some Men are so proud, that if they can't make all bow to them, they can't be at Ease till they bring both Shame and Woe on themselves.

The same in Verse.

As a Mouse, and a Frog, was each proud of his Might,
And so for the Range of the Fen did oft fight,
The Mouse us'd her Wit, and seiz'd the poor Frog,
When she thought no one near, and bask'd on a Log.
At this she cries out, dares the Mouse to the Field,
And there, by fair Fight, try which of them must yield.
They arm, and with Wrath each strove hard for the Day,
Which a Kite, that was out to seek for her Prey,
Soon saw, and flies down, and straight seiz'd the stout Foes,
And in her clos'd Claws she up with them goes,
And so put an End to their Words, and their Blows.

The MORAL.

*Thus some are so much bent their Pride to please,
That they a Prey are made with Speed and Ease.*



The Old Man that call'd for Death.

A Poor old Man, that was forc'd to go to the Wood to fetch home Sticks, to make a Fire to dress his Food and warm himself, tir'd with his Load, threw it off his Back, and call'd out to Death to come and ease him: The grim King came arm'd with his Dart and Scythe, and ask'd him what he call'd him for? At which the old Man says in a Fright, I want you to help me up with my Load, that I may make haste home while it is Day, lest in the Dark I should miss the Path, and so lose my Way, and be forc'd to lie in the Cold all Night.

The MORAL.

We are all apt to wish for Death, but are soon glad to get rid of him, if we see, or think him near us.

The same in Verse.

A poor old Man went to a Wood
To get a Bunch of Boughs,
To make a Fire to dress his Food;
Which done, he sighs and vows,

So full of Pain, his Life was now,
That Death would give him Ease:
At which Death came, and ask'd him how
It was he could him please?

The old Man in a Fright says straight,
Lift up my Load, that I
May get home e're it be too late,
Or else here I must lie.

The MORAL.

*Thus most Men call for Help from Death, but hate
To part with Life, tho' they're in a bad State.*



The Child, the Nurse, and the Wolf, in Prose.

A Crofs Child made his Nurse so mad, that to
fright him she bawl'd out, and said, that

she would give him to the Wolf, if he did not cease his Noise. At the same Time a Wolf that was on the Hunt came by and heard her; so staid at the Door in Hopes of a Meal; but in some Time the Child was still and went to Sleep, and the Nurse set her self to work to put her House and her Things to Rights. And the Wolf watch'd so long, that his Maw call'd out for Food, so that he could not stay; but with Grief he left the House, and said, he had been made to hope for Food, but had not got it, nor was like to have it.

The MORAL.

Be not too apt to trust those who talk much, for they oft say those Things they can't or will not do.

The same in Verse.

As a Wolf went his Rounds, to seek for his Prey,
He pass'd by a Door, where he heard a Nurse say
To a Child that was cross, I'll call the Wolf in,
Who'll soon stop your Noise, and strip off your Skin.
The Child went to sleep, and to work went the Nurse,
And left the starv'd Wolf at his hard Fate to curse,
For the Loss of his Time—and his Prey, which was worse. }

The MORAL.

*Trust not to those, who love to talk, and say
Much more than they can do, by Night or Day.*

Lessons in Words of One and Two Syllables.

DO nothing that may justly give Offence to any Body by the Neglect of any Duty ; such, as the seeking your Ease in God's House by a lazy Lolling, or Gazing about you, or a frequent Change of Posture ; but let your Gesture there be modest, grave, and decent : In your Discourse use neither the Name of God, or the Devil, vainly, nor often : In your common Life, let Virtue and Reason govern all your Thoughts, Words, and Deeds.

The truly Good and Great.

They're only Great, whom no base Motive rules,
 Who owe no Glory to the Breath of Fools :
 Friends to true Merit, to their Country dear ;
 To others kind, but to themselves severe :
 Quiet in suffering, with their Lot content ;
 And careful to improve the Talents lent :
 Good without Pride ; tho' humble, yet not mean :
 In Danger fearless, and in Death serene.

A Child is Man in a small Letter, yet the best Copy of *Adam* before he tasted the Apple : He is Nature's Picture fresh drawn, which Time and much Handling defaces. His Soul is like white Paper without Blots, which the Customs of the World often render a blurred Note-Book. He is truly happy, because he knows no Evil. Nature and his Parents both dandle him, and entice him on with a Bait of Sugar to a Draught of Wormwood. He is the good Man's Copy, and the old Man's Fate ; the one follows his Pureness, and the other falls into his Weakness.

*Lessons in Words of One, Two, Three, Four,
Five, Six, and Seven Syllables.*



The Lion and the Cock, in Prose.

THOUGH the Lion is the bravest of all Animals, and Monarch of the Forest, yet the Crowing of a Cock will create in him the greatest Terror. One of these noble Beasts coming near a Village was alarmed by the Crowing of a Cock, who on a Tree gave Notice of approaching Day; terrified at the harsh Noise, he started back; but in his too great Haste unfortunately fell into the Snares of a Hunter.

The MORAL.

Men often, by avoiding imaginary Evils, fall into real and unexpected Dangers.

The same in Prose.

Aw'd by the Voice of Chanticleer,
The Lion scours the Plain;
But in his Haste, and groundless Fear,
Was by the Hunter slain.

The MORAL.

*Flying th' imaginary Foe,
We oft encounter real Woe.*



The Magpye, the Owl, and the Sparrow, in Prose.

A Magpye, after long disturbing the Grove with his Impertinence, attempted to ridicule an Owl who sat blinking on the End of the same Branch for her Silence, as not having the Sense to find Matter of Discourse. The Owl replied, and ridiculed in her Turn the other's sense-

less Chatter: But as Disputes prove nothing, they jointly agreed to refer the Matter to a Sparrow, who had heard the Arguments on both Sides; and she shortly gave this Determination: "He
 " who says nothing, though ignorant, may conceal his Folly; and he who talks continually,
 " though wise, must sometimes utter Nonsense."

The MORAL.

It is better to say nothing, than nothing to the Purpose.

The same in Verse.

The Owl and Magpye held a sage Dispute,
 (One, Foe to Talking, t'other seldom mute)
 If solemn Silence, or a chatt'ring Din,
 Proclaim the best Capacity within;
 At length the Sparrow Umpire is declar'd;
 She heard, and gave this sensible Award:
 " Since Wit must often Intermission feel,
 " And silent Fools their Ignorance conceal,
 " If I conclude (with inoffensive Aim)
 " Your Judgment, Wit, and Eloquence the same,
 " The Owl by Silence makes securely known,
 " The greater Share of Prudence is her own."



The MORAL.

*Better to Silence ever to submit,
 Than talk to shew our Folly for our Wit.*

1794

Joseph Tierier

L Sarah Boan

Abbason

Joseph Sarah Boan

Acombe Joseph

John Paquier

Sarah Boan Sarah
Boan

Joseph
his brother